

# The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD

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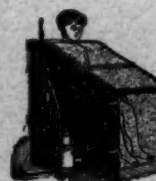
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## TOPICS OF THE DAY.

### CAN CONGRESS RECOGNIZE THE INDEPENDENCE OF CUBA?

A MOMENTOUS constitutional phase of the Cuban question has arisen from the declaration by Mr. Olney, Secretary of State, that Congress does not possess the power to recognize the independence of a foreign state.

The Senate committee on foreign relations, having decided to report a joint resolution recognizing the independence of Cuba, Secretary Olney says:

"It is perhaps my duty to point out that the resolution, if passed by the Senate, can properly be regarded only as an expression of opinion by the eminent gentlemen who vote for it in the Senate, and if passed by the House can only be regarded as another expression of opinion by the eminent gentlemen who vote for it in the House of Representatives.

"The power to recognize the so-called republic of Cuba as an independent state rests exclusively with the Executive. A resolution on the subject by the Senate or by the House, by both bodies, or by one, whether concurrent or joint, is inoperative as legislation and is important only as advice voluntarily rendered to the Executive regarding the manner in which he shall exercise his constitutional functions.

"The operation and effect of the proposed resolution, therefore, even if passed by both Houses of Congress by a two-thirds vote, are perfectly plain. It may raise expectations in some quarters which can never be realized. It may inflame popular passions, both in this country and elsewhere, may thus put in peril the lives and property of American citizens who are resident and traveling abroad, and will certainly obstruct and perhaps defeat the best efforts of the Government to afford such citizens protection. But except in these ways and unless the advice embodied in the resolution shall lead the Executive to revise conclusions already reached and officially declared, the resolution will be without effect and will leave unaltered the attitude of this Government toward the two contending parties in Cuba."

The language of the Constitution apparently bearing on the subject is:

"All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives."—Art. I., Sec. 1.

"Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States; and before the same shall take effect, shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two thirds of the Senate and House of Representatives according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of bills."—Art. I., Sec. 7.

"The Congress shall have power to declare war," etc.—Art. I., Sec. 8.

"The President shall be commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States."—Art. II., Sec. 2.

"He shall have power, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to make treaties, provided two thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate, and, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court," etc.—Art. II., Sec. 2.

"He shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed . . ."—Art. II., Sec. 3.

The question of a conflict of powers of the President and Congress over foreign relations came up with less acuteness during the first session of the present Congress. The sentiments of both houses resulted in the passage of resolutions, concurrent in form, stating that the United States should accord belligerent rights to the Cubans and the President should use his good offices in behalf of Cuba's independence. It was then held that, in practise, resolutions of both houses, made concurrent in form, had applied to matters concerning which Executive approval or disapproval was immaterial; in effect on foreign relations, they amounted to a mere expression of opinion. It was claimed that in matters of law it has been the custom to enact joint resolutions of both houses, subject to the constitutional provisions governing the passage of other bills. The verbal difference between the concurrent and joint form consists merely of the insertion of the phrase "the [other branch of Congress] concurring" after the enacting clause in the former, as, "Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that," etc.

President Cleveland ignored the concurrent Cuban resolutions, and the Secretary of State now contends that it is not within the province of Congress to accord recognition by either joint or concurrent resolutions.

Senator Cushman K. Davis, of Minnesota, is quoted in press despatches as the leading authority on the law involved, in the Senate, and being a member of the committee on foreign relations his utterances are taken as the committee's reply to Secretary Olney. He maintains that a similar case of wide difference on foreign policy between the President and Congress has never been presented. He quotes Justice Story's commentaries on the Constitution in which this question is left open:

"If such recognition is made by the President it is conclusive



WAITING TO SEE THE DOCTOR.

—The Record, Chicago.



upon the nation, unless it can be reversed by an act of Congress repudiating it. If, on the other hand, such recognition has been refused by the Executive, it is said that Congress may, notwithstanding, solemnly acknowledge the sovereignty of a nation."

Senator Davis's reply as reported in the New York *Herald* reads:

"I believe that this is the first assertion in our history that the power of the President to recognize the independence of a foreign state is exclusive, except, perhaps, a statement made by Mr. Seward.

"In my opinion, while the Executive has the undoubted power of the reception of an ambassador, or, by a proclamation, to recognize such independence, that power is not exclusive. It also exists in Congress, to be exercised by statute or by joint resolution, to which, of course, the approval of the President is necessary. If he should approve, the measure becomes the law of the land, which it is his duty to execute. If he should veto the measure, and it should be passed over his veto by the requisite two-thirds vote of both Houses, it would become the law of the land to the same extent as if he approved it, and he would be equally bound to put it into execution.

"To infer that because the President has the sole power to appoint ambassadors and to receive them, he has the exclusive power of recognition, leaves out of view several controlling provisions of the Constitution, among which are the power of Congress to declare war and the declaration that the Constitution, and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, shall be the supreme law of the land. The idea that a statute or a joint resolution which becomes a law, either by signature of the President or by passage over his veto, is merely advisory to the President, when it is imperative in its terms, can not be sustained.

"So far as there are any precedents, they are, in my opinion, decidedly against the position taken by the Secretary of State.

"Mr. Clay, as chairman of the committee on foreign relations, made a report on June 18, 1836, concerning the recognition of the independence of Texas, in which he said:

"The recognition of Texas as an independent power may be made by the United States in various ways. First, by treaty; second, by the passage of a law regulating commercial intercourse between the two powers; third, by sending a diplomatic agent to Texas with the usual credentials, or, lastly, by the Executive receiving and accrediting a diplomatic representative from Texas, which would be a recognition as far as the Executive only is competent to make it. In the first and third modes the concurrence of the Senate in its executive character would be necessary, and in the second in its legislative character."

"It seems, therefore, to have been clearly the opinion of Mr. Clay that the enactment of a statute establishing commercial relations between the United States and Texas would have been a recognition of Texas as much as the reception by the President of an ambassador from the republic, or his accrediting an ambassador to it. . . .

"In regard to the action of President Taylor in 1849 respecting Hungary, he instructed Minister Mann as a special agent, through Mr. Clayton, his Secretary of State, as follows:

"Should the new Government prove to be, in your opinion, firm and stable, the President will cheerfully recommend to Congress at its next session the recognition of Hungary, and you might intimate, if you see fit, that we might in that event be gratified to receive a diplomatic agent from Hungary in the United States by or before the next meeting of Congress."

"In commenting upon these instructions Wharton, in his *Digest of the international laws of the United States*, observes:

"As to this, it is to be remarked that while Mr. Webster, who shortly afterward, on the death of President Taylor, became Secretary of State, sustained the sending of Mr. Mann as an agent of inquiry, he was silent as to this paragraph, and suggests at the utmost only a probable Congressional recognition in case the new government should prove to be firm and stable. In making Congress the arbitrator, President Taylor followed the precedent of President Jackson, who, on March 3, 1837, signed a resolution of Congress for the recognition of the independence of Texas."

"The fact is, that while recognition of independence or belligerency has usually been the sole act of the President, it has not heretofore been thought the exclusive method, as is clearly seen by the opinion of Mr. Clay, by the action of President Taylor, by the opinion of President Jackson in the special case of Texas, and by the mode actually adopted for the recognition of that republic, which was done by a resolution of Congress, signed by the President, as is proposed in the present instance.

"The Constitution provides that 'the President shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed,' and I prefer not to be inter-

viewed upon the assumption that any President of the United States would not execute the law in such a case as this."

Ex-Judge Thomas M. Cooley, of Ann Arbor, Mich., a recognized authority on constitutional law, gives out the following telegram:

"The power to recognize belligerency and the lawfulness of action in defense of a government alleged to be *de facto* must devolve upon the executive power of the country, which can recognize no belligerent government until the fact is made clearly known to it that there is in existence a government maintaining itself and enforcing its authority against any other.

"But the President's power is not complete and final. The sovereign legislative power must provide for final intercourse and pass laws for the purpose, laws which the President would be impeachable if he should [not] join in executing.

"What he does in recognizing a new nation is clearly in part legislative, and the action taken, if taken by the President alone, would be so far defective as to be impossible of execution without being perfected now or in the future by the sovereign legislative power."

It does not appear that the Supreme Court has passed directly on this question. In cases before it the court has held that its jurisdiction follows the action of the Executive.

The New York *Sun* cites the recognition of the independence of Texas in detail as a remarkable case of precedent in point:

"Texas, like Cuba, had declared her independence, had adopted a constitution and a system of government, and had fought bravely in the field of freedom. In both houses of the Congress of the United States the sentiment was strong for recognition. A preliminary resolution for that purpose had passed both houses. In the Senate was pending another resolution, definitely and distinctly recognizing the young Texan republic. General Jackson, like Mr. Olney and Mr. Cleveland, was disposed to regard the resolution as premature. Under such circumstances he sent to Congress the message of December 21, 1836, setting forth his own views with frankness, but declaring that the decision was with Congress and not with the Executive, for the reasons stated in the extracts here subjoined:

"Nor has any deliberate inquiry ever been instituted in Congress, or in any of our legislative bodies, as to whom belonged the power of originally recognizing a new State—a power the exercise of which is equivalent, under some circumstances, to a declaration of war—a power nowhere expressly delegated, and only granted in the Constitution, as it is necessarily involved in some of the great powers given to Congress; in that given to the President and Senate to form treaties with foreign powers, and to appoint ambassadors and other public ministers; and in that conferred upon the President to receive ministers from other nations.

"In the preamble to the resolution of the House of Representatives, it is distinctly intimated that the expediency of recognizing the independence of Texas should be left to the decision of Congress. *In this view, on the ground of expediency, I am disposed to concur*; and do not, therefore, consider it necessary to express any opinion as to the strict constitutional right of the Executive, either apart from or in conjunction with the Senate, over the subject. It is to be presumed that on no future occasion will a dispute arise, as none has heretofore occurred, between the Executive and the Legislature, in the exercise of the power of recognition. It will always be considered consistent with the spirit of the Constitution, and most safe, that it should be exercised, when probably leading to war, with a previous understanding with that body by whom war alone can be declared and by whom all the provisions for sustaining its perils must be furnished. Its submission to Congress, which represents in one of its branches the States of this Union, and in the other the people of the United States, where there may be reasonable ground to apprehend so grave a consequence, would certainly afford the fullest satisfaction to our own country, and a perfect guarantee to all other nations of the justice and prudence of the measures which might be adopted.

"In making these suggestions it is not my purpose to relieve myself from the responsibility of expressing my own opinions of the course the interests of our country prescribe and its honor permits us to follow."

"His own opinion was against recognition; and that opinion was expressed with General Jackson's accustomed vigor; but, having expressed it, he ended his message with these truly patriotic words:

"Having thus discharged my duty, by presenting with simplicity and directness the views which, after much reflection, I have been led to take of this important subject, I have only to add the expression of my confidence that, if Congress shall differ with me upon it, their judgment will be the result of dispassionate, prudent, and wise deliberation; with the assurance that during the short time I shall continue connected with the Government I shall promptly and cordially unite with you in such measures as may be deemed best fitted to increase the prosperity and perpetuate the peace of our favored country.

ANDREW JACKSON.

"WASHINGTON, December 21, 1836."



"On Wednesday, March 1, 1837, accordingly, the Senate adopted this resolution recognizing the independence of Texas:

"*Resolved*, that the State of Texas, having established and maintained an independent government capable of performing those duties, foreign and domestic, which appertain to independent governments, and it appearing that there is no longer any reasonable prospect of the successful persecution of the war by Mexico against such State, it is expedient and proper, and in conformity with the laws of nations and the practise of this Government in like cases, that the independent political existence of said State be acknowledged by the Government of the United States."

"We especially invite the attention of the Hon. Richard Olney, and of all others concerned, to the fact that the adoption of this resolution by Congress constituted the recognition of Texas by the United States Government, and that the date of the adoption of this resolution was the date of our acknowledgment of Texan independence. General Jackson signed it, in spite of his own views on the subject; but if he had vetoed the resolution, and it had then passed over his veto, Texas would have been recognized all the same."

In support of Secretary Olney's position the *New York Times* says:

"Suppose both houses, after passing the Cameron resolution, should adopt another joint resolution ordering the President to sign it. Would that be 'law'? Plainly not, because the signing of bills is an exclusively Executive function, with which Congress must not meddle. When Secretary Olney declares that 'the power to recognize the so-called republic of Cuba as an independent state rests exclusively with the Executive,' and that the Cameron resolution is merely the expression of an opinion, he can be overthrown only by showing that what he asserts as to the exclusive nature of the power to recognize new sovereignties is contrary to our practise and without support in precedent."

"The attempt to show that will fail. An examination of the powers of the Executive in our foreign relations by Von Holst, a broad-minded and careful student of our Constitutional history, led him to this conclusion:

"This exclusive right of the President to represent the state-power in all international relations must not, however, be considered only a formal right. He is also a co-bearer of the state-power, and the exclusive representative right involves his having the exclusive right of the initiative, with the exceptions of the powers granted to Congress in Article I, Section 8 (the powers 'to declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water,' etc.). Congress is, indeed, free to express its views on everything affecting relations with foreign powers, not only by criticism of the President's policy on the part of individual members, but also by formal resolutions and positive propositions. But, altho such action always has considerable actual weight, and will often be the decisive factor in the conclusions of the President, it nevertheless can not legally bind him in any way whatever."

"This was written ten years ago. If it had been written yesterday, after the publication of Secretary Olney's statement, it could not have been more to the point or more positive in its affirmation of the Secretary's position. . . .

"The House, on April 4, 1864, unanimously adopted a resolution declaring that the United States could not recognize a monarchical government erected in America under the auspices of a European power upon the ruins of a republic. Our position, as presented to France, had been that if the people of Mexico of their own free will should accept Maximilian as their ruler, we would recognize his government; but we could not with indifference see them forced to take him. On the 7th of April, therefore, three days after the passage of the House resolution, Secretary Seward wrote to Minister Dayton at Paris a letter containing this passage:

"The question of recognition of foreign revolutionary or reactionary governments is one exclusively for the Executive and can not be determined internationally by Congressional action."

"Until Secretary Olney spoke, this was in all our diplomatic annals the most flat-footed assertion on the subject. But the President's right of initiative is supported by many precedents. The Spanish-American republics were recognized by the President acting alone. Belgium and other European states have been so recognized. It is plain that Jackson's Attorney-General—Butler—and Secretary of State—Forsyth—must have advised him that he need not consult Congress about the propriety of recognizing the independence of Texas. . . .

"Secretary Olney's firm pronouncement marks probably not the end but the beginning of an extremely interesting constitutional controversy, in which weighty authority, precedent, safe practise, and most assuredly our present interests as a people are arrayed

in his support. There is no known good reason why we should now dissent from the views of the fathers as to the unfitness of Congress to have charge of our foreign relations."

### QUAY ON BUSINESS MEN IN POLITICS.

IN the opinion of a large portion of the newspapers Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, stirred up a hornet's nest about his head by his public denunciation of "business men in politics." Senator Quay openly opposes the candidacy of John Wannamaker, the Philadelphia merchant, for the United States Senate to succeed Senator Cameron. Wannamaker's supporters have been organizing Business Men's Leagues throughout the State, and the organization of a National Business Men's League has been projected by Philadelphians. Mr. Quay takes the occasion to criticize the activity of business men in politics as follows:

"I am opposed to the entire scheme of the National Business Men's League, as disclosed by Mr. Dolan. Its basic theory is that organized wealth shall dictate high office, and so take possession of the Government. It will be met as stubbornly and overthrown as disastrously as was Bryanism. Bryan invoked the masses against the classes. The promoters of this league invoke a class against the masses and all other classes. No league of business men, or other men, based upon wealth or other foundation, can erect a governing class in this country. In the United States Senate we have millionaires and business men enough to serve all legitimate purposes. Senators are needed who have no specialties, but who will act for the interests of the country in gross without special affinities. There must be less business and more principle in our politics, else the Republican Party and the country will go to wreck. The business issues are making our politics sordid and corrupt. The tremendous sums of money furnished by business men, reluctantly in most instances, are polluting the well-springs of our national being."

It will be remembered that in his successful fight for the State chairmanship of the Republican Party last year Mr. Quay made opposition to corporate influence an issue. His present attitude naturally brings forth abundant comment.

**Proper Organization is an Advantage.**—"It should be borne in mind in connection with this outburst of patriotism by Mr. Quay that the principal business of the business men's organization in Pennsylvania appears to be the election of John Wannamaker to the Senate, which is not altogether in keeping with Mr. Quay's plans. When this emergency is passed Mr. Quay will probably have no more objection to business men in politics than he has had in the past. There has certainly been a great deal of bad legislation secured in this country by business men who went into politics to secure special favors for themselves, but it would be difficult to point to any evil results that have arisen from general efforts of business organizations to improve legislation. There is, of course, no more reason why business men should not organize for political purposes than there is why farmers, or workmen, or any other class, should not organize for the same purpose. Of course, if any such class should attempt to govern the country it would be vigorously opposed, but so long as any organization confines itself to presenting its own interests, or to advocating measures which it believes to be for the general welfare, there is no probability that it will do any serious damage. Indeed, it would be an advantage if more attention were paid to legislation by all classes, and if there were more organizations prepared to oppose the passage of bad laws and favor the passage of good ones."—*The Sentinel (Bryan Dem.)*, Indianapolis.

**A Sting of Truth.**—"The Philadelphia branch of the Business Men's League comes back at Quay with the observation that 'never in their wildest moments did Popocratic orators in the late campaign use language more demagogic and communistic in their appeals to the so-called masses against the so-called classes. He out-Herods Herod and out-Bryans Bryan.' The hint is thrown out that Quay's dislike of business men in politics originated in his unsuccessful campaign against McKinley's nomination, and then comes this stroke upon the pupil of the bull's-eye:

"Mr. Quay's latter-day recognition of the evils of money in politics would be rather more edifying were it only a little less ludicrous. It is true that the business men have contributed largely to campaign funds. But no one should be in a better position than Mr. Quay to know whether these contributions were used in previous campaigns to make 'politics sordid and

corrupt.' And, if he has such knowledge, it is his duty to give the matter to the public.

Here is a challenge which might well be accepted. The contributors to that Wanamaker \$400,000 campaign fund of 1888 ask the dispenser of the fund to tell what was done with it. Nothing could be fairer.

"We may add that Quay's opposition to Wanamaker's new ambition is being pretty generally assumed in Pennsylvania, and the Wanamaker men are threatening to take Quay's scalp when he comes up for reelection two years hence if he balks them in their present purposes. The Business Men's League committee hint that Quay is working for Cameron's reelection, and they ask if Cameron also is not a millionaire—of which class, Quay says, the United States Senate has enough.

"On the whole, we should say this falling-out could not prove very injurious to the cause of decent politics in Pennsylvania. There is the sting of truth in Quay's remarks, whatever may have been the cause. The 'business man in politics' up to date has not been in all cases the clarifying and uplifting force he should be."—*The Republican (Ind.)*, Springfield, Mass.

"That the basic principle of such a league is that wealth should dictate the office-holders is a malicious misrepresentation, for the mass of business men prefer not to hold office, and are only desirous that they who do should be honest and efficient men. In playing the part of a reformer the Senator is acting with such vehemence that he is exposing his real character as a partizan who is determined to defeat Mr. Wanamaker for Senator because the Hon. John is not merely a successful business man, but also a man of too much independence to play second fiddle to the Hon. Matthew S. Quay."—*The Commercial (Rep.)*, Louisville, Ky.

"If business men treat politics as a matter of merchandizing, and by agents buy up legislators like a winter stock of goods, and even without waiting for the election buy them as raw material in process of manufacture, it is time for a plain declaration that the public interests can tolerate no such business methods in the political arena. This is an especially plain issue in Pennsylvania, because the Republican platform of this State for the past two years has enunciated a creed, which, honestly maintained, will cure the greater evils at least of corporate abuses, and the ruling of politics by the pecuniary motive. . . . So long as Senator Quay holds to the declaration, against the twin evils of using money to advance political schemes, and of using political power to make money, his position as a leader of men will be unassailable."—*The Dispatch (Rep.)*, Pittsburg, Pa.

"Unquestionably Mr. Quay tells a great deal of truth about money in Republican politics, and that in the end it 'will wreck the Republican Party' by the process of corrupting it and destroying all confidence in it, but it will not, as he says, also wreck the country. Forces are arising, growing out of an obvious danger (and even Mr. Quay becomes an educator) that will save the country from plutocratic wreckage. African slavery, standing for four thousand millions of money, was snuffed out by the plain people of this land when it became a recognized danger and menace. So it will be with trusts and monopolies, once the people are fully aroused. Give them time."—*The Post (Bryan Dem.)*, Pittsburg, Pa.

#### FUTURE OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

**D**ISCUSSION of the future of the Democratic Party, whether premature or not, gives no sign of subsidence. On the contrary there appears to be no political topic concerning which there is more anxious speculation. Comparatively few journals can confidently discern any lines on which the two factions of the Democratic Party may reunite. Bryan Democrats, having captured the national organization, point to six and one-half millions of votes polled for their candidate, and affect to treat the "National Democracy," whose candidate polled about 132,000 votes, as an insignificant faction. The National Democrats, assuming that direct support of McKinley was incidental to the policy declared in the Indianapolis platform, insist, through their executive committee, that their organization shall be maintained. "Any alliance between the Democrats who have been opposed to the Chicago platform and the Republicans is entirely impractica-

ble," says the committee's address (December 10). The reunion of the two wings of the old Democratic Party, however, is desired, "upon a sound and patriotic platform of principles—such as time and again they have stood upon together in the past." Another factor of importance is the difference among Populists as to the expediency of further alliance with the Bryan democracy, and *vice versa*.

It is noteworthy as an indication of the conflict of "sound-money" Democratic opinion at present that the New York *Sun* divides the people, for all practical political purposes, into Bryanites and Republicans, while the Boston *Herald* refuses to concede that Democracy and Bryanism are convertible terms.

The Chicago *Times-Herald* of December 14 printed two pages of interviews with gold and silver Democratic leaders, including governors, Senators, Congressmen, and committeemen, to the number of forty-five or more, on the future of democracy. They reflect confidence of the silver men in the party as organized, and uncertainty regarding reunion on the part of the "sound-money" men.

**Third Party as a Check.**—"It was felt that there were many men in both the Republican and Democratic parties who were in sympathy with national Democratic doctrines. There can, we think, be little doubt that this is true. If the leaders are conservative and wise it is not impossible that this sympathy may ripen into active support in the future. But whether it does or not, and whether or not the two wings of the Democratic organization come together, we believe that thoughtful men will be glad to have a third party, composed of patriotic and intelligent men, standing between the older organizations, checking their excesses, and holding to a declaration of faith which is sound in every detail. . . . The silver men are going to continue their campaign. It is well that they should be met by such resolute and intelligent adversaries as those represented by the committee that met in this city yesterday."—*The News (Sound-Money Ind.)*, Indianapolis.

**Democratic Victory within Reach.**—"Bryan received in round numbers 6,500,000 votes, of which probably 5,000,000 were cast by Democrats, the remainder being cast by Populists and silver Republicans. McKinley received 7,000,000 votes, of which 2,000,000 at least were cast by Democrats. On the basis of these evident figures there is a majority of Democrats in the country. United on a Democratic platform, with Democratic candidates, a national victory in the future is assured. The McKinley party is determined to restore a high tariff, with an increase of prices for the main necessities of life. With the expenses of living increased in every family the revolt against McKinleyism will be as general in 1898, when new members of Congress are to be chosen, as it was in 1892. Democratic victory is within sight and reach unless the prospect shall be obscured and destroyed by a division on silver and other undemocratic lines."—*The Chronicle (Palmer Dem.)*, Chicago.

**Populism Must be Thrown Overboard.**—"It is quite idle to talk about reorganization unless the Democrats who have been beaten in this year's election will consent to throw Populism overboard and subscribe to the articles of the old faith as declared by the Indianapolis convention. Any other form of attempted reorganization would be a waste of time. The principles come first. Organization is secondary and is a question of no interest or importance unless the party has determined to work for things honest and right. On the other hand, the National Democrats must understand that to bring the party back to the old faith is their work. It is an honorable and difficult work. It calls for the highest and best skill. It is a work for men, not for boys. Sound principles will not always diffuse themselves. They must be driven into the understandings and convictions of men. Somebody must know how to do the driving."—*The Times (McKinley Dem.)*, New York.

**Bolters Should Stay with New Friends.**—"The joy of the Indianapolis bolters at the success of their bolt, as demonstrated in the defeat of the Democratic and the triumph of the Republican Party, has turned their heads a little. When they cool down and realize their real position it will strike even their large minds that treason to a party can hardly be considered a valid claim to



its leadership. The gold Democrats had an indefensible right as citizens to vote as they chose, but as they chose to vote with the Republicans they are no longer Democrats. They have taken their place with the Republican Party, and they should be content to stay with their new friends whose good-will and gratitude they have earned. The Democratic Party is all right."—*The Journal (Bryan Dem.)*, New York.

**Recuperation Possible.**—"It is true that Bryanism is in control of the regular Democratic organization, and that Democracy as a national quantity has seldom been more demoralized than it is now. But four years hence we do not expect to confront conditions similar to those that existed in the late campaign, Mr. Cockran and others to the contrary notwithstanding. . . . The Democratic Party, whatever the differences that for the time being have split it into pieces, has a mission to perform as a political and even as a partizan organization. Its principles, tho abandoned and betrayed at Chicago, are as sound and wholesome as they ever were. The task of regaining its old-time position in public confidence may be a difficult one, but it is not an impossible one, and it ought to be a desirable one, unless we are prepared to admit that it is advisable to surrender the government of this country for an unlimited period to Republicanism as the only party in existence that is fit to govern. We are quite sure that four years of Republican control will quicken appreciation of the fact that the best interests of the country are consulted when there is opposed to the party in power a minority worthy of the name."—*The Eagle (Sound-Money Dem.)*, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Hope in Change of Issue.**—"The hope of the party lies in a change of the issue to be voted on—that is to say, on the chance that before 1900 the silver question may drop to a subordinate place and other questions come to the front. The chance is not a small one. The Republicans can keep the silver question open by refusing to reform our absurd and harmful currency laws, but will they dare to do that? The forces behind them, that gave them success in November, do not want another division on the silver issue. They may be perfectly sure that they will win again, but they have no disposition to win merely partizan victories that determine nothing but the distribution of the offices and cost hundreds of millions in the disturbance of business caused by the campaigns. It is not at all improbable, therefore, that the Republican politicians, under pressure, may give the country a fairly satisfactory currency system—one that will relieve the Treasury of embarrassment and make the wealth of the country more generally available as the basis for banking. If they do, and follow their natural inclination to go to extremes concerning the tariff, 1900 may see the Democratic Party united and successful. In the mean time, while events are developing, Democrats can very well afford to wait quietly."—*The Times-Union (Dem.)*, Jacksonville, Fla.

**Republican Legislation will Determine.**—"The legislation of the next three years and the results which flow from it will have much to do with determining the course which the Democrats who supported Mr. Bryan will pursue in the next national campaign. If the legislation is such as provides a satisfactory system of currency reform—a system that will give the country a more nearly equal distribution of the currency—the silver problem will cease to be an issue, and the great majority of the Democrats—in fact nearly all of them—will get together upon some such platform as that adopted at Indianapolis. If, on the other hand, the Republicans devote their time to the tariff, and let the money question drift along because of the difficulties attending the settlement of it, the Democrats who supported Mr. Bryan may retain control of the Democratic organization, and may form an alliance with the Populists just as they did this year."—*The News (Dem.)*, Savannah, Ga.

**Wreckers as Reorganizers.**—"A party that can survive the deliberate attempts of its official head to destroy it, and that has added to its strength in the doubtful States, is not likely to invite the would-be wreckers to 'reorganize' it.

"The truth is, the Democratic Party is getting along uncommonly well under the circumstances. It has been defeated, but when and where did defeat ever affect the importance of Democratic principles? In the very nature of things these principles are sure to be indorsed by the people sooner or later, and that indorsement is worth waiting for. Democratic principles are the

very essence of our institutions, and they will cease to be important only when the millennium comes.

"Would-be reorganizers will be met at the very threshold of their experiments by the fact that the six and a quarter millions of voters who indorsed Democratic principles not many weeks ago are men whose convictions can not be changed by corruption or coercion; that they do not need to be organized or reorganized to induce them to be Democrats; and that they, as Democrats to-day, will be Democrats to-morrow, and the day after, and four years from now. If Mr. Cleveland or any other ambitious person desires to reorganize this solid phalanx on lines agreeable to the idolators of Mammon, let him try it!"—*The Constitution (Bryan Dem.)*, Atlanta, Ga.

**Two Democratic Parties.**—"If the supporters of the Indianapolis platform keep up their organization there will be two Democratic parties in the field in 1898 and in 1900, unless the Bryanites go over bodily to the Populists. That would be the natural drift. If the sound-money Democrats stand firm they will steadily attract the more reasonable and better educated of the Bryan supporters; while the Populists will powerfully attract the erratic, the excitable, and the shallow. The Indianapolis crowd embraces nearly all the Democratic leaders of brains and character. Their platform is symmetrical, logical, consistent, and pitched on a high plane of patriotism. American politics needs just such a party as can stand on and indorse the Indianapolis platform. It is not such a platform as the Republicans can indorse in its tariff features; but in its financial declarations it is absolutely sound. In such an opposition party the Republicans would rejoice to meet 'foemen worthy of their steel,' and whenever it becomes necessary the two organizations would not hesitate to unite against the menace of Populism, revolution, and repudiation, as they did in the recent contest."—*The Tribune (Rep.)*, Minneapolis, Minn.

**Future Not Discouraging.**—"The question now arises whether the difference between the regular and the irregular Democracy on the financial question is so radical and enduring that it will be impossible for them to come together again. At present no one can say definitely whether this difference is so radical as to have that effect or not. Of one thing there seems to be no doubt, which is, that the Democrats who supported McKinley are already very sick of their mésalliance, and are looking around for some place of refuge. The Indianapolis movement having been but temporary, they find it impossible to flock to it. If they do not come back into the regular Democratic fold or land in the Republican camp, they will be under the necessity of flocking by themselves and thus become birds of passage between the two parties. They may develop into full-fledged mugwumps, the same as the Republicans who broke away from their party twenty odd years ago did.

"In the States the two wings of the party can be depended to act together, even to the extent of congressional elections. If the great issue four years hence is not the financial one,—and four years will bring many changes, so that no one can predict with certainty what the issue will be—the probabilities all are that the Democrats and the 'National' Democrats will be working together as formerly, and as tho there never had been any differences. Even if the financial question is the issue four years hence, it is not at all unlikely that those who refused to accept a free-silver policy this year will accept it in 1900.

"The future of the Democratic Party in the United States is anything but dark and discouraging. Those who say that it will pass away and another take its place know not the Democratic Party or the principles of eternal truth and justice upon which it is founded."—*The Herald (Bryan Dem.)*, Salt Lake City, Utah.

**A Dead Party.**—"The potent fact in the populization of the Democracy is that it has lost a large number of voters who will never return to it until it is reorganized. The silver Republicans are bound to return to their party in time, for the reason, principally, that there is no other place for them to go. Thus, with the dissatisfied Democrats added, the Republican Party will be greatly strengthened. So it would seem that the outlawry talk of the Bryanites is suicidal. The middle-of-the-road Populists will not join them, the gold Democrats have left them and can not get back, the tariff issue has been sold out and is dead, the income-tax can not be revived, and it is useless to make a fight on free

riots and repudiation. Talk about what is to become of the Democratic Party under the circumstances seems idle. That party appears to be dead, anyhow. Outlawing a few members of it more or less can make little difference to anybody."—*The Post (Rep.)*, San Francisco, Cal.

**The Broader Issue.**—"The issue of the future is already clearly presented. It is no longer a question of whether or not we shall have free coinage at 16 to 1, but it is the broader question of whether or not the nation is to be tied to a gold standard and receive its paper currency through the instrumentality and at the will of private corporations, or have for its use a national currency based upon gold and silver alike and controlled by the Government instead of by syndicates and combinations. We must prepare for the broader issue. The time to begin is now and the way to begin is to organize."—*Ex-Gov. Horace Boies in a Letter to Free-Silver Men*, at Waterloo, Iowa, Nov. 30.

**Populist Losses by Fusion.**—"We must come back to first principles; we must revive the alliances; we must rouse up the old enthusiasm of the Populists; we must show that we are neither Democrats nor Republicans, but Populists. If we can do this, we think we can make a campaign in 1898 that will astonish our opponents. Certainly nothing is to be gained by trying to repeat the performances of 1896. We have talked, since election, to a number of friends, from different parts of the State, and they all tell the same story: that the fact that we had merged our vote nationally with the Democrats and abandoned our distinct organization drove tens of thousands away from us and was the chief cause of our defeat. . . . If there is in your county an ancient prejudice against Democracy, which will make it difficult for you to succeed in their name, then ask the Democrats to come in and cooperate with you as Populists."—*Ignatius Donnelly*, in *The Representative (Pop.)*, Minneapolis, Minn.

**Insufficiency of Silverism.**—"We don't know how you feel, comrade, but *we* are sick unto death of seeing the People's Party swung around by a handful of utterly selfish millionaire silvermine owners. It was a day of infinite woe to our movement when we allowed a few place-hunters to put Populism on the shelf in the interest of silverism. This scribe is glad to be able to say that he was not ashamed to talk Populism, and not afraid to expose the insufficiency of silverism, wherever he went, during the recent campaign. Did it even in Nebraska and Colorado, and was cheered while doing it."—*Thos. E. Watson*, in *The People's Party Paper*, Atlanta, Ga.

### SOUTHERN EDUCATION OF THE NEGRO.

A REMARKABLE decrease of illiteracy among negroes in the South is shown by statistics of a special investigation, contained in the forthcoming annual report of the Commissioner of Education. The maintenance of the public schools, distinct from private schools, is the work of the Southern States themselves, and the report accredits results accordingly. The *Washington Star* gives the following details of the report in advance of its publication:

"There were found to be in the sixteen States formerly the scene of slavery and the District of Columbia 8,297,160 children between the ages of five and eighteen years. Of this number 5,573,440 were white children and 2,723,720, or 32.9 per cent., were colored. The total enrolment in the white schools was 3,845,414, and in the colored schools 1,441,282. The per cent. of white-school population enrolled was 69 and the per cent. of colored-school population enrolled was 52.92. [In the District of Columbia the enrolment is, white, 60.73 per cent.; colored, 60.13 per cent.] The whites had an average daily attendance of 2,510,907, or 65.30 per cent. of their enrolment, while the average attendance of the blacks was 856,312, or 59.41 per cent. of their enrolment. There were 89,276 white teachers and 2,781 colored teachers in the public schools of the South in 1895.

"Since 1876 the Southern States have expended about \$383,000,000 for public schools, and it is estimated that between \$75,000,000 and \$80,000,000 of this sum must have been expended for the education of colored children. The report states:

"In 1895 the enrolment of colored pupils was a little more than 27 per cent. of the public-school enrolment in the Southern

States. It is not claimed that they received the benefit of 27 per cent. of the school fund, and perhaps no one would say they received less than 20 per cent. It is a fact well known that almost the entire burden of educating the colored children of the South falls upon the white property-owners of the former slave States. Of the more than \$75,000,000 expended in the last twenty years for the instruction of the colored children in Southern public schools, but a small per cent. was contributed by the negroes themselves in the form of taxes. This vast sum has not been given grudgingly. The white people of the South believe that the State should place a common-school education within the reach of every child, and they have done this much to give all citizens, white and black, an even start in life."

The value of the educational advantages, in terms of decreasing illiteracy, are thus stated:

"It may be said that in 1860 the colored race was totally illiterate. In 1870 more than 85 per cent. of the colored population of the South, ten years of age and over, could not read and write. In 1880 the percentage of illiterates had been reduced to 75, and in 1890 the illiterates comprised about 60 per cent. of the colored population of ten years of age and over. In some of the colored States the percentage is even 50 per cent. The District of Columbia leads in intelligence among its colored citizens, the illiteracy here being rated at 35 per cent.

"Speaking of the tendency of the colored people to advance in education, the report says:

"In thirty years 40 per cent. of the illiteracy of the colored race has disappeared. In education and in industrial progress this race had accomplished more than it could have achieved in centuries in a different environment, without the aid of the whites. The negro has needed the example as well as the aid of the white man. In sections where the colored population is massed and removed from contact with the whites, the progress of the negro has been retarded. He is an imitative being, and has a constant desire to attempt whatever he sees the white man do. He believes in educating his children, because he can see that an increase of knowledge will enable them to better their condition. But segregate the colored population, and you take away its object-lesson."

"As proof of the above assertion statistics are given to show that where the colored population is greatest in proportion to the total population, or where the colored population is massed, as in the 'black belt' of South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana, there the percentage of illiteracy is highest."

Of the higher-grade institutions the Bureau of Education found 162 in the United States, 6 of them located outside the boundaries of former slave States:

"Of the 162 institutions 32 are of the grade of colleges, 73 are classed as normal schools, and the remaining 57 are of secondary or high-school grade. State aid is extended to 35 of the 162 institutions, and 18 of these are wholly supported by the States in which they are established. The remaining schools are supported wholly or in part by benevolent societies and from tuition fees. In the 162 institutions are employed 1,549 teachers, 711 males and 838 females. The total number of students was 37,102, of which 1,958 were pursuing collegiate studies.

"Of these institutions for the higher education of the colored race 4 are located in the District of Columbia. They are Howard University, Wayland Seminary, Normal and High Schools of the seventh and eighth divisions of the public-school system. These schools have 103 teachers and 1,392 pupils. In the District of Columbia there are 285 colored students acquiring the learned professions, of which 251 are males and 34 females. Of these there were last year 81 students and graduates of theology, 48 studying the law, 141 mastering medicine, 13 studying dentistry, 19 acquiring pharmacy, and 43 becoming trained nurses. There are no graduates in dentistry.

"Of the 37,102 students in the 162 colored schools nearly one third, or 12,058, were receiving industrial training, which branch of instruction for colored people seems to be growing in popularity."

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Journal* expresses a Southern view of the facts revealed by this report, as follows:

"The Southern States have been very liberal in their efforts to educate the negro. They began to give him free schools soon after he was set free, tho at that time almost every State where slaves had been held was in the depths of poverty.

"During the last twenty years the sixteen former slave States



have appropriated nearly \$80,000,000 for negro schools. The negroes for several years during this period paid hardly any taxes, and now they pay less than 5 per cent. of the taxes collected in the Southern States.

"In several of these States it has been proposed to separate the school funds, allowing only that paid by the negroes to be used for the education of their children, but in every instance the plan has been rejected. It was offered and advocated in the Georgia legislature by a brilliant man of marked ability, but he failed to rally to it more than a very meager support. The South is irrevocably committed to two propositions. 1. It is determined to support negro schools by general taxation. 2. It is determined to keep the schools for whites and negroes separated. On these principles and on these alone can the education of the negro in the South be safely and advantageously carried on.

"To their credit be it said that the negroes of the South have

given evidence of a right appreciation of what has been done for them in the way of education at public expense. They often make self-sacrifices to send their children to school and are ambitious to see them educated. The result has been that whereas the negro population of the South at the close of the war was almost totally illiterate, 40 per cent. of that illiteracy has disappeared, and besides common schools in every State, there are now in the South 162 institutions for the secondary and higher education of negroes, including 32 colleges, three of which are in Atlanta. A large number of negroes who have graduated at these institutions have become teachers, and many of them are remarkably well trained for their work. There are over 27,000 negro teachers in the Southern States. The number of these as well as the enrolment of negro pupils in common and higher schools is steadily increasing. The record of the negro in matters of education has been decidedly creditable."

### REVISED ELECTION RETURNS.

THE two great press associations have sent out their completed tables of the official vote for President. One places McKinley's plurality at 737,285; the other at 600,799. This determines, at least, that one larger plurality has been polled by a Presidential candidate since the Civil War; Grant's plurality over Greeley was 762,991.

To the data from the United Associated Presses (combination of the former United Press, New England, and Southern Associated Press organizations), used by the New York *Tribune*, *Sun*, and *Herald*, we have added the columns which show the revised pluralities by States. Early election estimates in circulation may thus be approximately corrected.

The canvass of the vote of New York State practically completes the official vote by States, and makes it possible for the first time to tabulate the popular vote for President. With the exception of Utah and South Dakota, where the courts have ordered the revision of the completed returns, the final official vote of all States has been collected by the United Associated Presses. In Texas the State Canvassing Board declared the vote without waiting for the returns from six small counties. These have been estimated and added to the result in that State. The vote for Bryan and Sewall and that for Bryan and Watson are combined in the total vote given for Bryan. Only twelve States reported a separate vote for Bryan and Watson. His aggregate vote was 46,879. The table by States follows:

STATES.	McKinley.	Bryan.	Palmer.	Levering.	Matchett.	McKinley's plurality.	Bryan's plurality.
Alabama.....	54,737	131,219	6,464	2,147	.....	76,482	.....
Arkansas.....	37,512	110,103	893	889	.....	72,591	.....
California.....	146,588	144,766	.....	2,573	1,822	1,822	.....
Colorado.....	26,271	161,269	.....	1,717	160	134,998	.....
Connecticut.....	110,297	56,740	4,336	1,806	1,223	53,557	.....
Delaware.....	20,452	16,615	956	602	.....	3,837	.....
Florida.....	11,389	32,218	1,778	868	.....	20,824	.....
Georgia.....	60,191	94,232	2,708	.....	.....	34,041	.....
Idaho.....	6,324	23,192	.....	181	.....	16,868	.....
Illinois.....	607,130	466,702	6,390	9,796	1,147	140,427	.....
Indiana.....	323,719	305,771	2,145	8,056	325	17,948	.....
Iowa.....	289,293	223,741	4,519	3,192	458	65,552	.....
Kansas.....	158,541	171,810	1,200	2,851	.....	13,269	.....
Kentucky.....	218,171	217,890	5,114	4,781	.....	281	.....
Louisiana.....	22,012	77,096	1,810	.....	.....	55,084	.....
Maine.....	80,425	34,454	1,864	1,571	45,967	.....	.....
Maryland.....	136,978	104,745	2,507	5,928	588	32,233	.....
Massachusetts.....	278,976	105,711	11,749	2,998	2,114	173,265	.....
Michigan.....	293,327	237,251	6,930	4,968	.....	56,076	.....
Minnesota.....	193,501	139,626	3,202	4,343	867	53,875	.....
Mississippi.....	4,730	63,457	1,021	390	.....	58,727	.....
Missouri.....	304,940	363,652	2,355	3,169	610	33,190	.....
Montana.....	10,490	43,680	.....	.....	.....	33,190	.....
Nebraska.....	102,564	115,624	2,797	1,196	176	13,060	.....
Nevada.....	1,938	8,378	.....	.....	.....	6,439	.....
New Hampshire.....	57,444	21,650	3,420	776	228	35,794	.....
New Jersey.....	221,367	138,675	6,373	5,614	3,985	82,692	.....
New York.....	819,838	551,513	18,972	16,075	17,731	268,325	.....
North Carolina.....	155,222	174,488	578	635	.....	19,266	.....
North Dakota.....	26,336	20,689	.....	356	.....	5,647	.....
Ohio.....	527,945	478,547	1,831	5,060	1,165	49,398	.....
Oregon.....	48,711	46,739	974	919	.....	1,972	.....
Pennsylvania.....	728,300	427,127	11,000	19,274	1,683	301,173	.....
Rhode Island.....	37,427	14,459	1,166	1,160	558	22,978	.....
South Carolina.....	9,313	58,801	824	.....	.....	49,488	.....
South Dakota.....	40,802	40,930	.....	992	.....	128	.....
Tennessee.....	148,773	168,176	1,951	3,098	.....	19,403	.....
Texas.....	164,886	368,299	5,030	1,785	.....	203,413	.....
Utah.....	13,461	67,053	.....	.....	.....	53,592	.....
Vermont.....	50,991	10,607	1,329	728	.....	40,384	.....
Virginia.....	135,388	154,985	2,127	2,341	115	19,597	.....
Washington.....	39,153	51,646	1,668	968	.....	12,493	.....
West Virginia.....	104,414	92,927	677	1,203	.....	11,487	.....
Wisconsin.....	269,135	165,528	4,584	7,509	1,014	103,607	.....
Wyoming.....	10,072	10,855	.....	159	.....	783	.....
Totals.....	7,109,480	6,508,681	132,056	127,174	33,942	.....	.....

McKinley over Bryan.....	600,799
Total vote.....	13,624,653
Total vote 1892.....	12,111,529
Increase.....	1,513,124

The Associated Press table, used by the New York *World*, *Times*, and *Evening Post*, is as follows:

	Repub- lican.	Silver Demo- crat.	Nat- ional Demo- crat.	Straight Popu- list.	Straight Pro- hibition.	Silver Pro- hibition.	Social- istic Labor.
Alabama.....	54,737	107,137	6,462	24,089	2,147	.....	.....
Arkansas.....	37,512	110,103	.....	.....	889	893	.....
California.....	146,588	144,766	.....	.....	2,573	.....	.....
Colorado.....	26,265	158,725	1	2,375	1,718	377	160
Connecticut.....	110,297	56,740	4,336	.....	1,806	.....	1,223
Delaware.....	20,372	16,679	969	.....	467	.....	.....
Florida.....	11,288	30,160	1,778	2,053	645	.....	.....
Georgia.....	60,190	94,332	2,708	.....	.....	.....	.....
Idaho.....	6,324	23,192	.....	.....	181	.....	.....
Illinois.....	607,130	464,523	6,390	1,090	9,796	793	1,147
Indiana.....	323,719	305,771	2,145	.....	3,056	2,268	325
Iowa.....	289,293	223,741	4,516	.....	3,192	352	453
Kansas.....	159,541	171,810	1,200	1,232	1,721	630	.....
Kentucky.....	218,171	217,890	5,114	.....	4,781	.....	.....
Louisiana.....	22,012	77,175	1,915	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maine.....	80,425	32,217	1,864	2,287	1,571	.....	.....
Maryland.....	136,978	104,746	2,507	.....	5,922	136	588
Massachusetts.....	278,976	90,530	11,749	15,181	2,908	.....	2,114
Michigan.....	293,327	237,251	6,930	.....	4,968	1,809	.....
Minnesota.....	193,501	139,626	3,203	.....	4,343	.....	867
Mississippi.....	4,730	63,457	1,021	7,320	390	.....	.....
Missouri.....	304,940	363,652	2,355	.....	2,169	892	610
Montana.....	10,490	43,680	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nebraska.....	102,564	115,625	2,885	.....	1,243	797	186
Nevada.....	1,938	7,802	.....	575	.....	.....	.....
New Hampshire.....	57,444	21,271	3,420	379	776	47	228
New Jersey.....	221,367	133,675	6,373	.....	5,614	.....	3,985
New York.....	819,838	551,509	19,295	.....	10,052	.....	17,667
North Carolina.....	155,222	174,448	578	.....	676	245	.....
North Dakota.....	26,352	20,701	.....	.....	356	.....	.....
Ohio.....	527,945	475,995	1,831	2,552	5,060	2,778	1,165
Oregon.....	48,711	46,739	979	.....	919	826	.....
Pennsylvania.....	728,300	422,054	11,000	6,103	10,274	870	1,683
Rhode Island.....	37,427	14,459	1,166	.....	1,166	5	558
South Carolina.....	9,098	58,801	824	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Dakota.....	41,042	41,224	.....	.....	550	.....	.....
Tennessee.....	148,773	163,651	1,951	4,525	3,098	.....	.....
Texas.....	162,506	368,323	4,853	79,936	5,030	.....	.....
Utah.....	13,461	67,053	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vermont.....	50,991	10,146	1,329	461	728	.....	.....
Virginia.....	135,388	154,985	2,127	.....	2,341	.....	115
Washington.....	39,153	51,646	1,668	.....	968	.....	.....
West Virginia.....	104,414	92,927	677	.....	1,203	.....	.....
Wisconsin.....	268,135	165,523	4,584	.....	7,509	346	1,014
Wyoming.....	10,072	10,512	.....	485	159	.....	.....

#### TOTALS.

Republican.....	7,096,633
Silver Democrat.....	6,359,348
National Democrat.....	130,992
Straight Populist.....	150,643
Straight Prohibition.....	128,049
Silver Prohibition.....	13,264
Socialist Labor.....	34,088

\* In Louisiana 3,717 votes were cast for McKinley and Hobart on the Planters' Republican ticket.

† In Mississippi 2,147 votes were cast for McKinley and Hobart on the fractional (Hill) ticket.

‡ In Pennsylvania 5,073 votes were cast for Bryan and Sewall on a free-silver electoral ticket.

§ In South Carolina 4,215 additional votes for McKinley and Hobart were cast on a second Republican ticket.

#### PERCENTAGES.

McKinley.....	5093
Bryan Democrats.....	4564
Palmer Democrats.....	0094
Straight Populist.....	0108
Straight Prohibition.....	0091
Silver Prohibition.....	0009
Socialist Labor.....	0024
Scattering.....	0017
McKinley's plurality, 737,285; majority, 260,097.	1,0000

### A GERMAN-AMERICAN VIEW OF MODERN JOURNALISM.

THE controversy over the "new journalism" which has been going on for some time in the press, has not passed unnoticed by German-American contemporaries. The following article, which we quote from the *Volksblatt*, Cincinnati, embodies the opinion of our German fellow journalists pretty generally. It should be added that the European division referred to is, to a large extent, carried out in the German-American press. The *Volksblatt* says:

"Sensationalism is not solely the tendency to exaggerate. The word also includes the habit of the newspapers to wade, so to speak, knee-deep in filth, until decent readers have a feeling of nausea, and the publication of items known to be untrue. A milder but no less objectionable form of sensationalism is the giving of undue prominence to all kinds of unimportant matter, such as baseball and football games. In this every American paper published in the English language is sensational, even idiotic. To us, at least, it seems idiotic when next to the portrait and biography of a celebrated man of learning the picture and history of a baseball player are given, for the latter can hardly be classified as anything else than a fancy loafer. We do not believe that a reaction is likely to set in against this sensationalism, for the public and the newspapers corrupt each other.

"Is there no remedy? The answer is to be found in the condition of the European press. There we find a neat division. The European press includes papers which vie with their American contemporaries in corruption and vileness. But the majority are highly respectable. People with corrupted tastes read vile publications, decent folk read clean papers. The financial objections against this line of demarkation are overcome in that decent papers cost more than sensational ones. In this lies the solution of the problem. American publishers must seek to teach American readers that a high-class paper can not be produced except at a fair price. The American papers are rotten because they are cheap. Unless the public are willing to pay a good price they can not have a good paper.

"It is a great mistake to suppose that a decent paper must necessarily be dull. The matter which is treated in the very vilest paper is often unobjectionable in itself. Vice as pictured in the sensational press is part of the news of the day, and no paper, not even the most decent, may ignore it altogether. The difference is in the way in which such subjects are treated. A *piquanterie* told by a German or French writer appears very different from the style in which it would be written up by an American reporter, whose chief aim is to tickle the palate of his readers by exhibitions of brutality. But a writer possessed of some literary talent costs money. Able men need not write for the pittance paid to American reporters.

"It is, therefore, only necessary for a sufficient number of American readers to declare themselves willing to pay a fair price, and they will get a good paper. There is no want of talent. America has a very good showing of able writers. It seems strange that the public are unwilling to make the small sacrifice which is needed. A daily paper has become almost as much a necessity as daily bread, and a bad paper causes as much dissatisfaction as bad bread. But not until the public are willing to pay will the division between good and bad newspapers be made on European lines. Until then decent people must be content to read papers which interest equally the debauchee, the ignorant, and the brutalized."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Municipal Ownership of Gas-Works in Philadelphia.**—The *Philadelphia Press* takes exception to current representations that municipal ownership of gas-works is a failure there, in this fashion: "'Failure in Philadelphia' is the caption of an editorial in the *Cleveland Leader* on the municipal ownership of gas-works. The *Brooklyn Eagle* in a similar spirit supports the argument against municipal ownership by this observation: 'We are informed that in Philadelphia there is a deficiency in the gas account every year which has to be made up by a tax upon the people.' This unfavorable judgment of the profitableness of municipal gas-works has some vogue, and is the result of errone-

ous influences based on the fact that the gas bureau has recently been an applicant for a share of the proceeds from both temporary and permanent loans. The inference is a very much mistaken one. The Philadelphia gas-works are a source of profit to the city. They always have been profitable, except for a brief period immediately after the reduction of the price from \$1.50 to \$1 per thousand feet. This reduction caused a slight deficiency at first, which was soon more than made good by the increased consumption which dollar gas brought about. For the year 1895 the receipts of the Philadelphia gas bureau were \$3,155,956. The current expenses were \$2,985,513. This leaves a net profit of \$170,443, of which \$54,589 was expended in permanent improvements in connection with the gas plant, and \$115,854 was added to the revenue of the city available for other departments. In addition to this the city got its gas free to an amount which, if sold at the usual rate, would have added to the city treasury \$638,498. This is a very good showing, both for dollar gas and municipal ownership. In his last annual message Mayor Warwick pronounces this judgment as the result of his observation and experience relative to the expediency of municipal ownership of gas-works. He says: 'The gas-works is one of the most valuable assets of the city. It has been valued at a low calculation at \$30,000,000. During my administration I have been strengthened in my belief that the gas-works should never be sold. Director of Public Works Thompson reports that 'since 1887 the bureau of gas has paid to the city in excess of the amount appropriated \$5,285,986, and has expended in the same period for mains, sewers, and extensions \$3,403,347, showing a net profit to the city of \$1,882,633, in addition to supplying all public lights free.' The director adds that if the city would pay for the gas it consumes and allow him the money for necessary improvements in the plant, the bureau could furnish gas to the people of Philadelphia at seventy-five cents per thousand feet without loss to the city. This does not look like a failure."

### TOPICS IN BRIEF.

WHERE is the man who said the tariff was not an issue?—*The Press, New York*.

FROM all that can be learned the home address of the Dingley bill is the morgue.—*The Express, Buffalo*.

THE woman-suffragists have now but forty-one more States to conquer. Come to think of it, Idaho has a sort of a womanly sound.—*The Herald, Boston*.

#### HIS SILVER TERM.

REPRESENTATIVE CATCHINGS of Mississippi—"My dear Catchings," as Cleveland called him—was a sound-money Democrat during the early days of the Administration, and until the question of his return to Congress depended on his change of heart. Then he came out for silver and was re-elected.

The other day some Democrats in the House were discussing the possible Democratic member of the Committee on Rules to take the place of the late Judge Crisp. Some one suggested Mr. Catchings.

"But Catchings is a silver man," said a Southern member.

"Oh, no," instantly remarked Representative Owens, of Kentucky, "his silver term doesn't commence until the 4th of March."—*The Post, Washington*.



LET US GIVE WHAT WE CAN.

"Somebody wants to start a republic in China; we might help them with a few old things."—*The Inter Ocean, Chicago*.



## LETTERS AND ART.

## A GREAT PAINTER'S AMUSING IGNORANCE.

M. LEOPOLD MABILLEAU contributes a highly interesting article to the *Revue de Paris* (November 1) on Jean Louis Dominique Ingres, the famous French artist, whose picture, "La Source," is known all over the world, and who (with David d'Angers) was the last of the great "classic" school which Hugo and the Romanticists of 1830 swept forever away. We translate and condense the following from what is a striking contribution to art history, biography, and criticism:

Ingres inherited his talent and got his first instruction from his father, a plaster-modeler of Montauban, a town about 40 kilometers from Toulouse. At eleven he was as clever as his parent, and at twelve—since he showed as great a taste for music as for drawing—he played in the orchestra of the Toulouse theater. His literary education was grossly neglected. The indifference of his father and his mother's miserly economies deprived him of such instruction as could be got in Montauban; and the result is seen in the most comical blunders in spelling and grammar; he even appeared to believe that "*hippocrisie*," as he misspelt it, had something to do with horses! And the great "classic" painter disfigured the names of classic heroes with almost impossible orthography, altho he spoke and wrote them for seventy years of his life.

He always showed a taste for dissertations and theories. He never thought the business of painting could suffice for his ambition, and fully believed in himself as a man of ideas—a sort of specially appointed art-philosopher. His model in life was not Raffael, "a god, a being inimitable, absolute, incorruptible"; but Poussin, "the most perfect of men," was the painter he strove to imitate. Yet Poussin, great painter that he was, "had never been so great if he had had no doctrine." Ingres was a symbolist, and there is no doubt that the nine volumes of note-books which he bequeathed to the Montauban Museum, and on which the article is based, represented the nine Muses; while each volume carries a title corresponding to a division of the ideal world wherein the artist sought his inspirations, such as "Homer," "Sophocles," and so forth.

Nothing is more curious than to note how Ingres studied up an epoch, a man, a fact which he wished to put in a picture. He was never satisfied merely to read, to meditate upon a characteristic document from which to take the idea or the figure he wanted; he must inform himself of antecedents and results, he must circumnavigate the matter in hand, so that he accumulated all sorts of useless details. Say that he decided to put Romulus into a picture. He would at once procure an abridged history of Rome, copy the list of kings—names, dates, principal exploits—with citations from authors, notes, notices, and notelets. . . . The "study" was not, for him, a method of evocation, an invitation to the imagination. He wanted to "understand," to "instruct" himself; and as he was destitute of the first rudiments of historic research, he went just where he should not have gone: instead of chronicles, memoirs, biographies, which would have given him by a word, by an expressive detail, a revelation of *life*, he had recourse to dry and empty "manuals" and *résumés* from which art has nothing to take. These note-books contain quite three thousand entries of this kind, with remarks and extracts. When he began to paint he was wearied and disgusted with preliminary searchings; and we never find, consequently, even in his best works, that flower of execution, that air of youth, freshness, and freedom, which show so often in his sketches.

Ingres was possessed by a demon of pride. Every page, every line almost, of the note-books exhibits it. Sometimes it affects to be a capital modesty: "Great man!" they say to me. Only God is great." "Before nature I am nothing." More often it appears indirectly, in manifestations of contempt for rivals and contemporaries, those who misunderstand him, who do not *think* as he does: "Gérard . . . God forgive him, if he can!" "Robert Fleury . . . mediocre mind and man!" For thirty years he meditated allegories intended to denounce, disgrace, and crush his enemies, who are "wretches, hypocrites, and knaves," and "stupid detractors," in thorough accord with a "society ignorant, false, envious, and of bad taste. . . . Dogs forever seeking to devour

the lions." And the frontispiece of the ninth volume consists of these three sentences symbolically arranged: "May 7, 1864. I have handed to the president of the Fine Arts Class of the Institute MY RESIGNATION" (thrice underlined!). Then: "I am not, I will not be, of this apostate century." And last, marking the significance of all the rest: "Enlarge my bust in marble!" His philosophy is summed up in his proposed great canvas, "Mediocrity governing the World;" his politics are summed up in two words: "disgraces," "apotheoses." His ignorance was as stupendous as it was naive. He believed that Homer was a schoolmaster, and actually copied out, from heaven knows what incredible "Life of Homer," an account of the poet's tomb, "which has been at last discovered by the Count de Grün, a Dutch officer. . . . It is a sarcophagus fourteen feet long and four broad, built of six stones, upon one of which is graven a Greek inscription, probably that which is recorded by Herodotus. *The skeleton of the celebrated poet has been found sitting in the interior*"—and his inkstand and pen, withal!!! And he writes: "I had happily brought with me my treasure-book 'The Greek Authors' in one volume! Yet he actually painted, and was proud of 'The Apotheosis of Homer' in the Louvre. He passes through Caen—a place of lovely churches, splendid pictures, by Perugino and Veronese, and other wonders, pictorial and architectural, and writes: "There is nothing to be seen here, nothing, except people who vegetate like cabbages, without a thought for art."

His theory of art, of course, is well known; but his opinions about certain old masters are new. Of Rubens he wrote: "We should like to have said to Rubens what Poussin said to Caravaggio, that he came into the world to destroy painting."

The note-books in themselves enable us to pass upon Ingres a judgment in preparation for the study of his designs, and seemingly definitive. This admirable mechanic [*ouvrier*] deserves only one reproach, that he always attempted great enterprises; this laborious ignoramus has but one fault, that of pretending to the glory of the thinker. He has missed but one thing; it is true, the only thing to which he had all his life aspired—genius."—*Translation made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## THE EVOLUTION OF THE CHRISTMAS BOOK.

VOLUMINOUS as the literature of Christmas is, it dwindles into insignificance in the presence of what we have, by a natural process of evolution, come to know as the "Christmas book." To the making of Christmas books there is no end, and Mr. Robert A. Bowen in *Book Reviews*, the monthly journal of the Macmillans, attempts to trace the development and indicate the essential characteristics of this literary development. We quote from the article:

"The narrator would not need to go so far back into the past as to the 'Gloria in Excelsis,' supposed to have been sung by the shepherds at the nativity of the infant Christ and pronounced 'the first Christmas Carol,' to find the easily distinguishable fountain-head of our present holiday volume. What may be called modern book illustration is not yet much beyond its first century in age, as Mr. Austin Dobson tells us, tho there were sporadic instances at an earlier time, such as the engravings by Hogarth of Butler's 'Hudibras,' of 'Don Quixote,' and of other authors, Shakespeare, Milton, and Pope. But it was an humbler poet than these last named whose work was to serve as the inspiration of what may be looked upon as the pioneer effort in book illustration—the 'Fables' of the genial Gay, published in 1779, with woodcuts, by Bewick. The 'Poems' and the 'Italy' of Rogers lent themselves with a suspicious readiness to the illustration of Stothard, and the garrulous author is known to have spent large sums upon the drawings made for his somewhat invertebrate poetry by no less an artist than Turner. . . . And so we come down the years with here and there the name of an illustrator standing forth prominently and known to us all from childhood, such as Cruikshank, or Mulready, the Goldsmithian illustrator of 'The Vicar of Wakefield,' and the immortal 'Phiz,' of Sam Weller fame, until we meet the *sui generis* 'Christmas Book' of a few decades ago, the illustrated Longfellow and Poes, Grays and Byrons and Scotts, and become familiar with the names of Harrison Weir, John Gil-

bert, Birket Foster, and others. It is but a step then to such a typical 'Christmas Book' as the 'Illustrated Tennyson' of 1858 in its red binding and with cut gilt edges and pictures by Holman Hunt, Rossetti, Millais, and Mulready, early work of most of these now well-known names."

Of course there are certain authors who, either by the nature of their work or by the love we bear them, offer themselves most happily for Christmas purposes, continues the writer. The open sesame into the gathering of those who make a native source from which the "Christmas book" draws its true reason for being is very subtle":

"It is not to be found in the reverence, in the awe, nor alone in the admiration and love that an author commands from us. Rather is it in a light shed upon the more companionable aspects of human nature, and the more personal or homelike features of external life as it is, or has been with the past rich bloom upon it, and in which we find warmth for the heart and a peace and solace for the mind."

But there is another class of books which are popularly regarded as good Christmas books. Of this class the writer says:

"These, unfortunately, are generally the books whose subject-matter is precisely of the kind which eludes even the most gifted graphic artist—at any rate all but the most gifted. Is it merely a question for the literary quidnunc: Can the more vivid, glowing, soul-illuminated conceptions of the poet find their interpretation in an art as concrete as even the greatest graphic art must be? It is not a question of the comparative greatness of the arts of poetry and of painting; it is a question merely as to how far painting can be interpretative of poetry; up to what point they work with mutual sympathy; beyond what point each throws its shadow across the path of the other. Can the hell of Dante or of Milton be painted? Gustave Doré, at least, tells us, No. Is Shakespeare, barring questions of historical costume, furniture, etc.—which, by the way, are not Shakespeare's—capable of illustration? Would he be Shakespeare if he were? How far may an artist hope to paint—still less to draw—the myriad, palpitating, imaginatively glowing colors of Keats, the diaphanous, iridescent tints of Shelley, the rare atmosphere of Wordsworth, whose own sadly hackneyed line alone can describe them: 'The light that never was on sea or land'? Is it not something of an impertinence to touch with however so loyal an intent to better that which is already perfect of its kind? Does 'The Eve of St. Agnes' stand in need of more live coloring? Does the 'Ode on a Grecian Urn' admit of visual representation?

"So it is that to these gorgeous volumes of holiday books, however artistic in themselves, the sensitive lover of literature turns with something of a chilled feeling at his heart."

Important also is the art of qualifying a book for holiday duty by the attractiveness of the decorated cover. Of this comparatively new departure the writer says:

"Here again the literary man will arise to claim as his prerogative the simpler, the simplest form of binding for his favorite books, relegating to the seeker for gift-books and books for the drawing-room those which are made showy by more or less tasteful decoration upon their covers. It is perilously easy to overstep the bounds of good taste in this matter, and many a book of beautiful interior and of sterling literary merit is made to be a thing of 'sounding brass' by means of the superabundance of gilt design and lettering upon the outside. Doubtless the denouncers of fancy bindings may too often be swept into a state resembling prudery upon this subject; and there is an unmistakable feeling of respectability and safety in unadorned or chastely adorned morocco, or Russia leather, or calf bindings, resembling that induced by old plate or age-colored mahogany. Yet there are authors who can gracefully lay by these insignia of their station in the aristocracy of letters and appear to no disadvantage in less stately trappings. The subject alone forms a sufficient topic for a paper; for probably good taste in the judicious use of the art deserves praise as fully as it does in the matter of the interior illustration of a book; and bad taste in its application, whether it be of design and coloring only, or also in the lack of appropriateness of the author as regards any but a sober binding, merits

the warm censure of those to whom books are sacred things and who would object as much to having their Shakespeares bound in white and gold as they would to have Charles Lamb or Washington Irving in ponderous folio. But for much of the dainty handiwork upon the covers of modern books there can be only words of commendation. Often it serves as introduction and keynote at once, and where not so organic is a thing of beauty and a means of artistic education; for it may be hoped that the popularity, if not the tolerance, of the barbaric, heterogeneous cover designs upon our books has given way before a more refined taste."

These reflections upon Christmas books are brought to a close by a word or two of reminder that, after all, the essential value of a book lies in its literary substance rather than in artistic ornamentation. The final observations deserve to be quoted in full:

"As 'good wine needs no bush' so should good literature stand in no need of accessories of binding or illustration to render us its purest enjoyment. The tonic effect of that literature upon our individual natures lies in what it says direct to us, in the response it demands from our deepest selves, only in a secondary sense in any suggestions that come to us through the response of others. There is but one way to attain to truth—in literature as elsewhere—and that is by a direct perception of it. The feeblest glimmer of it acquired by one's self is worth more intrinsically than encyclopedias of helps. These, indeed, come in afterward as desirable aids. Bearing this fact in mind and accepting the illustrated editions of the masterpieces of literature as votive offerings to individual and often superior genius, we can then propose as a Christmas toast to the 'Christmas Book': 'Here's to your health and your family's; and may they all live long and prosper!'"

**Death of the Poet Patmore.**—Coventry Patmore, English poet and essayist, died December 1, at the age of seventy-four. Patmore's literary work extended over a period of fifty years. His best-known poem is "The Angel in the House," written while the poet was an assistant librarian in the British Museum. *The Academy* has this to say of the poem:

"It was a book greatly beloved. Tennyson, not profuse of recognitions to his contemporaries, ranked it high in our short list of 'great poems.' Carlyle, spurner of poetry, strange to say carried this poem with him on a holiday as a true companion. No wonder that Ruskin said he wished English girls had those lovely lines all by heart, if not all by lip. 'You can not read him,' he says, in 'Sesame and Lilies,' 'too often or too carelessly. As far as I know, he is the only living poet who always strengthens and purifies;' and it is from 'The Angel,' also, that Ruskin takes an instance of love at its highest—as it may exist in the disciplined spirit of a perfect human creature—as the purifying passion of the soul. There, any way, you had the heart of the matter; and the poet must have felt that some at least of his arrows of song had gone right to the mark. Hawthorne and Emerson sent similar reports from America, where the poem had immediate vogue, and has had sales to outnumber the more than 100,000 copies which England has absorbed."

Of Patmore's general literary style *The Athenaeum* thinks it will be admitted that he "was eminently a graceful and strong writer, who took infinite pains with his style, and never carried the refining process so far as to injure the vigor of his thought."

He was a very conservative, reticent man, and yet "clubbable," of austere temperament and yet at one time a contributor to *Punch*. *Harper's Weekly* speaks of him as the laureate of the women. It adds:

"Mr. Patmore was the poet of domesticity. He found inspiration in a tea party, in the gossip of his housekeeper, in the purchase of a pair of sand-shoes for his wife, and it was inevitable that the ice should occasionally give way beneath him. Yet his 'Angel in the House' is a very tender, very ingenious, and at times very beautiful hymn in woman's praise. 'The Unknown Eros' is a far better but much less widely read production; indeed, I doubt whether any poem of equal merit has remained so obscure."



## BEETHOVEN AND HIS SYMPHONIES.

WE reproduce the vigorous and expressive pen-sketch of the "Giant of the Symphony" published in the November issue of the *Gazette des Beaux-Arts*. It was found by Mme. Baurneind, of Vienna, in an album of sketches made by a contemporary artist. The authentic portraits of Beethoven are few, and most of them are not good. This sketch, so simple and hasty, yet expressing so much, is specially interesting, because it confirms in every line the impression of the best extant likenesses, and conveys a striking suggestion of the mingled fire and gloom,



the grandeur and the abiding sorrow of that leonine head, and face of genius.

Opportunity with this portrait appears the second of the series of articles, on "The Masters of the Symphony," contributed by Émile Michel of the Académie des Beaux Arts, Paris, to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*. The bulk of this paper is devoted to Beethoven. M.

Michel is nothing if not academic, not to say pedantic, and there are passages in his critique which will make the blood of many a music-lover boil with indignation and with scorn. After speaking of Beethoven's precociousness, "the tenderness of his mother, the vulgarity of his drunken, brutal, brainless father, who dragged the child with him to the pothouse, and, by the harshness with which he obstructed his piano-playing, endangered his health and nearly disgusted him forever with his art," M. Michel says:

"With the death of his mother, and of his beloved sister, with the stunted growth caused by the dissipations of his father, the child made his début in his sad apprenticeship of existence, and the sore contradictions which divided his restless soul betrayed themselves ever more and more. At once timid and proud, affectionate and savage, expansive and self-centered, kind even to weakness, and suspicious to the point of hypochondria, he was predestined to every illusion, every disappointment; and when the most terrible of infirmities that could afflict him came gradually to isolate him from other men, his humors grew more and more intractable. But he need not on that account have been a misanthrope. Ardent and passionate, he was born to suffer in the world, because he brought to it nothing but his pride and his awkwardness. Like Jean-Jacques he took the speech of the backstairs and the gutter into the drawing-room. He was discontented equally with himself and with others. Regarding society with horror, he buried himself more and more in his solitude, and robbed himself of the sympathy of his best friends at the very moment when they might have come to his aid. . . . Living in a perpetual conflict of realities he detested and ideals which he caressed—granted that his sincerity was absolute—his sighings like his yearnings toward the Deity are expressed in sheer rantings. Nature was his only refuge; in her he could confide, while she enraptured him. With a child's simplicity he found in the country an overflowing joy in seeing its loveliness, in listening to its mingled sounds, and his ecstasies bordered upon adoration. Nature, in whose midst he found surcease of his sufferings, grew more and more dear to him as he felt more and more driven to shun his fellows, and turned more and more in upon himself.

"But amidst all the painful contrasts and incoherences of his character he always remained true to his art. Art alone helped to support the burdens of a life which he might have been tempted to shorten; he concentrated all his affections on it, and by it he stood, and consoled and avenged himself for the miseries of his destiny."

The symphony, more than any other form of music, was, says M. Michel, the form which best suited his genius: "It alone could impart to the confused ardors that seethed in him an expression sufficiently clear yet indefinite—mysterious and eloquent." In the third, or "Eroica" symphony, says M. Michel, after having touched on the first and second symphonies, "we search in vain for any trace of the style of Beethoven's predecessors;" it is a work "stamped with a poignant sadness, and elevated by that lyrical inspiration which hitherto had been unknown in the symphony." Beethoven here made the symphony an instrument of wholly personal expression. "It is himself, his hopes and despair, his sufferings broken by his bursts of joy that he paints for us. And just because he put himself completely into his work, its contrasts are the more startling, its notes the more profound, more intimate. The manner in which he conceived it, too, accounts in some degree for the originality of its inspiration." M. Michel retells the well-known story of Bernadotte, the French Ambassador at Vienna, suggesting to Beethoven that he should compose an important work in honor of Napoleon, then First Consul; of Beethoven's brooding long over the idea, and at last writing the "Eroica" symphony; of his anger when he heard news of the Corsican's becoming Emperor, and his exclaiming, "Why, he's nothing but an ordinary man after all!" M. Michel omits, however, to mention that other remark of the master's, when he heard of Napoleon's death: "Ah! I have already written the music for *that* ceremony"—meaning, of course, the famous "Funeral March" which forms the slow movement of the symphony.

What will create more resentment than anything else in the article is the criticism of the "Pastoral" symphony:

"Who, without the 'program' of the 'Pastoral,' could possibly suppose that the direct imitation of nature had the slightest share in the intention [*valeur*] of this work? The song of the nightingale and the cry of the cuckoo introduced in it seem mere childishness, and of questionable taste; and if the episode of the storm is really fine, it is so because it has its proper beauty and has been conceived in a strictly musical fashion."

**Failure of Mapleson's Opera Company.**—In *The Home Journal*, Hillary Bell indulges in some reflections over the collapse of the new Imperial Opera Company. We quote him as follows:

"Grand opera seldom follows that middle path of fortune selected by the drama, and is usually the most prosperous or least successful of ventures. Two years ago Walter Damrosch earned \$75,000 as his personal profit from the short spring season he undertook in this and neighboring cities. Encouraged by this greeting to his German organization, he engaged a larger and better company, went on a more extended tour last year, and lost every dollar he had invested in the enterprise. Colonel Mapleson spent five years in organizing the Imperial Opera Company. It was a good company, with principals of vocal and dramatic talent, a well-trained and entirely admirable chorus, and two worthy conductors. In the dramatic world so finely equipped an enterprise must have prospered. But in the operatic world its financial failure was as complete as its artistic success was pronounced. In grand opera it is neither the expected nor the merited that happens. This species of entertainment is the highest luxury of civilization, and it must be supported by people of wealth and fashion, else the most ambitious impressario and the greatest singers fall into speedy disaster."

The New York *Tribune* is more caustic. It begins an editorial on "The Mapleson Fiasco" with these words:

"It would be possible to discuss the collapse of the new Imperial Opera Company with that degree of patience, amiability, composure, courtesy, and kindness which such an occasion invites, if there were grounds for believing that there had ever been any artistic sincerity or financial soundness back of the enterprise. As it is, the catastrophe looks in every way like a continuation of the chapter of operatic annals which Colonel Mapleson wrote for the diversion of scoffers and the edification of students a dozen years ago."

### CONCERNING FRIEDRICH NIETZSCHE.

"IN the deep gloom which hangs over Nietzsche, in his wanderings of the mind and the feet through so many high and wild landscapes, in the pathos of contrast suggested by his early and his latter years, in his present condition of insanity without hope, while his books are sumptuously edited, carefully translated, and studied from New York to St. Petersburg, all the elements of tragedy are mingled." We quote the preceding sentence from an article in *The Quarterly Review* (October), in which are to be found many interesting facts concerning Nietzsche's life and antecedents, derived from the first volume of a *Life* by his sister. *The Quarterly* writer characterizes Nietzsche as "the hero as well as the prophet of free-thinkers," "the latest . . . of those spirits that, like the too-often quoted Mephistopheles, 'say no' to an entire civilization." "To him the church seems an effete superstition, the state mere tyranny, metaphysics the ghost of religion sitting upon its grave, morality a bugbear, law the enemy of life, and everything permissible so long as men please themselves."

Friedrich Nietzsche's ancestors were Polish fugitives who settled in Germany. His grandfather was a learned parson of the Lutheran Church, and his father was tutor of the princesses of Sachsen-Altenburg, a personal acquaintance of Frederick William IV. (after whom the boy was named), and something of a religious mystic. At Röcken, near Lützen, Friedrich was born October 15, 1844. In the boy's fifth year his father fell down a flight of steps, and the injury received terminated in softening of the brain and death. The family removed to Naumburg, and the highly sensitive boy had to attend the common school. Here is a picture of his school-days:

"At first he made no friends, and was too earnest for his years. The boys called him 'little clergyman'; they took home stories of his extraordinary acquaintance with the Bible, and how he recited hymns that made them cry. Later on, his comrades made a hero of Friedrich; his sister worshiped him; and her recollections of his skill in amusements at home, his fantasies and fairy-tales, his enthusiasm for the Russians during the Crimean War, his Homeric studies which infected all around, and his anxiety to understand as well as practise the religious principles taught him, furnish us with a child's biography, not very deep or philosophical, but pleasing and true. It is the old German home, with some added polish and an almost artistic clearness of feature, that charms by its combination of the picturesque and the natural. These two were pattern children, bred in the atmosphere of Lutheran piety, spending their holidays with a clerical grandfather in his country-living of Pobles, or with a clerical uncle at Nirmsdorf, and sheltered from the world by aunts and other feminine kindred, who might sometimes read the newspapers but were zealous for converting the heathen."

His promise as a student induced the rector of the land-school at Pforta to give him a scholarship in that institution. He developed a passion for the classics and for music, but could make no way with mathematics; was given to reserve and reverie; wrote verses and composed melodies. "Sometimes, thinking where he should travel during his holidays, he fell into strange dreams and traveled in his sleep; and once, thus roaming, as he thought,

under comfortless vivid sunshine, there struck upon his ear a cry from the neighboring asylum, which he records in a melancholy yet defiant tone. He did not foresee the future." He grew to hate the routine of school-life and the traditions of scholarship. He resembled in many ways, then and later, the late John Addington Symonds. "Both, finally turning from metaphysics as delusion, and convinced that religion, above all in its Christian dogmatic form, was the ruin of art and the chief hindrance to man's advancement, devised in its stead an Epicurean stoicism, or rule of pleasure founded upon the mystery of pain, with the mortality of the soul to put a sting into it, and death as the great deliverance."

At twenty Nietzsche went to the University at Bonn, where he not only ceased to desire to become a pastor, but ceased to be a Christian, and "joined that throng of bewildered and disorderly pilgrims who have substituted inquiry for belief and become seekers after the unknown." After two years at Bonn he went to Leipsic, attracted by the fame of its professors. We quote again here:

"But his true master at Leipsic was none of these; it was the dead Schopenhauer, in whom, until a certain memorable day, he had not read one line. Finding the volumes at an old bookseller's, some demon, as he tells us, whispered to him, 'Take them home'; he obeyed the warning, went back with them to the retired little house in a garden where he was then passing his quiet days, and throwing himself down on a sofa let the magician work his mighty spell upon him. Schopenhauer was a revelation, intimate, astonishing, personal, as if he had written for Nietzsche alone. 'An energetic, gloomy genius,' assuredly; and we may well believe that 'every line which cried aloud of renunciation and self-denial' spoke to the tormented spirit; that 'here, as in a looking-glass,' or a prose version of 'Faust,' he saw 'the world, life, and his own mind in terrible majesty'—'the sunlike-glance of art; sickness and healing; banishment and refuge; heaven and hell.' He began to despise, to chasten himself; his diary abounded in sharp satire on his own weakness; he was nervous and ill, yet deprived himself of sleep, sitting up until two in the morning to rise again at six. How would all this have ended? It is his own question, and he answers, 'Who can tell to what height of folly I should have ventured, had not vanity and the pressure of regular studies wrought in a contrary direction?'"

At the age of twenty-three he donned the uniform of a military conscript. While performing his duties as field-artilleryman he injured muscles in his chest, and was laid up for five months. Soon after he was appointed professor of classical philology at Basle. Here the detailed account of his life ceases, and *The Quarterly* writer proceeds to an analysis of Nietzsche's philosophy, into which we need not follow him. A second volume of the life of Nietzsche by Mme. Förster-Nietzsche, his sister, is yet to come.

**A Story of Strauss.**—The following is too good a story to be new to everybody, but it is sure to be new to some. We take it from *The Mirror* (St. Louis):

"It was the linen cuff and the quick thought of the woman who wore it that gave us one of the prettiest of the tuneful Strauss waltzes. Johann Strauss and his wife were one day enjoying a stroll in the park at Schonau, when suddenly the composer exclaimed, 'My dear, I have a waltz in my head; quick, give me a scrap of paper or an old envelope. I must write it down before I forget it.' Alas! After much rummaging of pockets, it was found that neither of them had a letter about them—not even a tradesman's bill. Strauss's music is considered light, but it weighed heavy as lead upon his brain until he could transfer it to paper. His despair was pathetic. At last a happy thought struck Frau Strauss. She held out a snowy cuff. The composer clutched it eagerly, and in two minutes that cuff was manuscript. Its mate followed; still the inspiration was incomplete. Strauss was frantic, and was about to make a wild dash for home, with



the third part of his waltz ringing uncertainly in his head—his own linen was limp, colored calico—when suddenly his wife be-thought herself of her collar, and in an instant the remaining bars of 'The Blue Danube' decorated its surface."

### PLAIN SPEECH ABOUT AUBREY BEARDSLEY.

"THE patient public," says Margaret Armour in a strongly written article in *The Magazine of Art* (December), "is always having something offered it to live up to. Yesterday it was the blue tea-pot; to-day it is 'The Yellow Book' and 'The Savoy.' The majority, of course, plod on their stolid way, unconcerned with the baubles of art, but there are always some for whom its esoteric mysteries have a charm, and who would rather die than lag in an up-to-date movement. These are at present agog over the Decadents, whose dazzling travesties in black and white of 'the human face divine,' are art's latest sensation. The blue-pot was a mild diet for the soul, but it did not harm. The Decadents supply stronger food, but they mix it with a poison that makes it perilous to swallow. . . . Mr. Beardsley might adopt the *mot* of Louis XIV. and say, almost without arrogance, '*L'Art décadent, c'est moi.*' In his work we have the most complete expression of what is typical of the movement—disdain of classical traditions in art, and of clean traditions in ethics; the *fin de siècle* outlook on the husk of life, and brilliant dexterity in portraying it; also, perhaps, a finer feeling for the tools of art than for its materials." She quotes Hamerton: "There seems to be a peculiar tendency in Mr. Beardsley's mind to the representation of types without intellect and without morals. Some of the most dreadful faces in all art are to be found in the illustrations of the play 'Salome.' . . . There is distinctly a sort of corruption in Mr. Beardsley's art so far as its human element is concerned." The writer then proceeds to "go one better." There is hardly, she says, "an adjective in the dictionary too ugly to sling at the hectic vice, the slimy nastiness of those faces. . . . He (Beardsley) must gloat upon ugliness and add to it, and when it is not there he must create it. Compare his impression of a familiar object—Mrs. Patrick Campbell, for instance—with our own; the Beardsley trail is on her face; and it is curious to think what the Duchess of Devonshire would have been in his hands instead of Gainsborough's. . . . If we find an artist besmirching his model when we can test results by our own experience, the chances are he is always at it, and the ugliness he dresses out for us is in his own eye. To be a devout Decadent, too, you must not only be wicked: you must be worse—as *Punch* would say—you must be vulgar." The groundwork of all Beardsley's superimposed styles is "Cockney." His "Slippers of Cinderella" is "'Arriet on 'Ampstead 'Eath done into a Japanese patch, down—or rather up—to the very feather on the 'Dorati' bonnet. In fact 'The Yellow Book' was just a glorified 'Pick-Me-Up,' and both are utterances of the Cockney soul." How to get rid of the Decadents is a puzzling question. Miss Armour thinks the happiest way would be to "hoist them altogether off our [English] shoulders and saddle them on France! She has a nice broad back for such things, and Mr. Beardsley won't be the last straw by many."

**An American Artist of Great Promise.**—American artists to-day are in the vanguard of art. There are Whistler and Sargent and Abbey, each in his way unique; and for some years now Europe, and especially England, has appreciated yet another, Mr. J. J. Shannon, who is at once one of the most fashionable and most original of portrait-painters. Oddly enough, his mother country knows little of him—as an American, that is. *The Magazine of Art* for December contains a rather tardy appreciation of his gifts by Alfred Lys Baldry, and some significant biographical details. Born at Auburn, N. Y., in 1862, Mr. Shannon went to England when sixteen, and studied at South Kensington. He is master of a most direct, vigorous, and accomplished technic, thus contradicting the notion that technic can only be learned in Paris or Brussels. His original intention was to study in London for a couple of years only and then to return; but he worked at South Kensington for three years, taking the gold medal for figure in his second year, and, a few months later successfully painting a portrait of the Hon. Horatia Stopford,

one of the Maids of Honor, the picture being exhibited in the Academy of 1881 by command of the Queen. From that time to this he has made continuous progress. His first successes were made with portraits of ladies, but the picture which placed him at once in the front rank of the younger painters was his admirable full-length of Henry Vigne, Esq. (1887). This was a piece of work which would have done credit to an artist whose knowledge and executive capacity had been matured by a lifetime of strenuous effort; as the production of a youth who was barely twenty-five, it was quite extraordinary, and "worthy to rank among the greater portraits of this century." It gained him a flow of commissions and many foreign distinctions, among others first-class medals at the Paris Exhibition, Berlin, and Vienna. A selection of his works exhibited at the Fine Arts Society was a feature of the last London season. He has painted striking subject-pictures as well as portraits. "We may fairly expect from him many fresh developments," says the writer in conclusion. "There are few men among us from whom so much seems possible."

**A Defense of French Songs.**—The well-known French playwright and author, Maurice Lefevre, who has just come to this country to lecture on "The Songs of France," is the highest living authority in France on all that appertains to French songs. The almost generally accepted idea in this country that the French song is fitly represented by the class of singers and songs known as "Frenchy," which are "mostly short skirts and *risque* words," M. Lefevre characterizes as "positively outrageous." To a representative of the *New York Mail and Express* he said recently:

"Whenever a woman, garbed in clothes that begin reprehensibly late and terminate shockingly early, appears upon the stage and executes a dance that is, abnormally suggestive—surely enough you will find it labeled upon the playbills as a 'Dance Parisienne.' Whenever an houri with golden locks and a countenance of brass flaunts before the public several inches more lingerie than even stage conventionality allows—bouf!—right away she is credited as a product of the French boards. And, when some lost offspring of the Paris byways exploits sundry songs which it would be impossible to render in English—right away her performance receives acceptance as something especially representative of Gallic life and taste. 'Shocking! Well, I should say so! But it's Frenchy to the last degree!' is the popular verdict. And against all this I desire to most emphatically protest. I say it is—outrageous! . . . France has a most wealthy collection of really meritorious song—song in all its branches, from the heroic to the comic. It is this point which I shall endeavor to very clearly demonstrate and prove to the American public, as I have already demonstrated and proved to the public of Europe."

M. Lefevre has collated all the representative songs of France. The French Government has appointed commissioners to teach these national melodies in the army and in the navy.

### NOTES.

IT is a good story that is told of the well-known writer, Richard Harding Davis, about a colloquy he had in St. Petersburg with Li Hung Chang. Davis was asked by the venerable statesman the customary questions—namely, as to how old and how rich he was, and what he did? He replied "I write books." "Why do you write?" asked Li; "are you not strong enough to work?"

ONE of the best stories told of Du Maurier is this from the English journal *Lloyds*, as related by a correspondent: "There was some years ago in Hampstead-road a pavement artist, now dead. Du Maurier often dropped a coin into the poor man's hat. One cold day the author of 'Trilby' told him to leave his 'pitch' and go to the model soup-kitchen in Euston-road to get some food. Du Maurier, as a joke, consented to take charge of the hat. When the man was out of sight he proceeded to wipe out the pictures of battle-scenes, faithful dogs, etc., and commenced drawing portraits in chalks of the society ladies and gentlemen made famous by him in *Punch*. Passers-by stopped to look, and remunerated the deputy, and when, an hour later, the man returned, he was pleased to find so much in his hat, but regretted that his work had been destroyed. 'This may attract some people, but it ain't art,' he said to the amused Du Maurier, as he commenced wiping out the society males and females. 'Now, this pleases everybody,' he continued, drawing the picture of a soldier."

## SCIENCE.

## ELECTRICITY DIRECT FROM COAL.

DR. JACQUES, the inventor of the carbon-electric generator, about which we have already published a good deal, contributes to *Harper's Magazine* (December) a popular illustrated account of his device. As the article is descriptive, and not controversial, we have no defense of the device against the numerous attacks that have been made on it, but merely a statement of what has been done, and some interesting predictions, all colored, as is quite natural, by Dr. Jacques's own enthusiasm for the results he has accomplished. These results are certainly noteworthy, no matter whether or not we accept all his claims. We quote a few paragraphs:

"Sitting before an open fire I have often dreamed of converting the stored-up energy of the coal into some form of energy even more useful to man than heat. We know that, theoretically at least, all of nature's forces are interconvertible; why should not the potential energy of coal be converted directly into electricity instead of into heat? Could all the energy be extracted from a single pound of coal and made to do mechanical work, this work would more than equal a day's labor of a very strong man. In the great coal-fields that are distributed over the surface of the earth nature has stored up a supply of energy safely estimated to equal the hand labor of the entire population of the world continued for a thousand years.

"The most convenient and useful, because the most tractable, form of energy is electricity. In the facility with which we may at will and without waste convert it into such other form of energy as happens to be desired lies the superiority of electricity over all the rest of nature's forces. Having electricity, we may easily produce heat or light, or mechanical motion, or chemical force; but electricity itself has hitherto been produced in quantity only by the use of complicated mechanism and with great waste.

"Electricity is to-day generated by a dynamo that is turned by an engine which is operated by steam, and the steam is made from water by means of heat derived from the combustion of coal. But this is a long and circuitous process, with a large leakage at every step. Much of the energy of combustion goes up chimney as heat or smoke; much of the heat is lost in boiling the water to make steam; much of the expansive force of the steam is wasted as it escapes from the engine; much of the power of the engine is wasted as friction; and there is some loss in the dynamo itself. . . .

"The problem then was to convert the energy of coal more directly into electricity; to do away with the dynamo and the steam-engine; possibly even to do away with heat itself."

How shall this be done? Dr. Jacques tells us how a method presented itself to him:

"It came to me almost as a revelation that if the oxygen of the air could be made to combine with the coal under such circumstances that the production of heat could be prevented, and at the same time a conducting-path could be provided in which a current of electricity might develop, the chemical affinity of the coal for the oxygen would necessarily be converted into electricity and not into heat; for any given form of energy will be converted into such other form as the surrounding conditions make most easy. Given the proper conditions, the potential energy of coal would rather convert itself into electricity than into heat.

"This led to experiments in which coal was submerged in a liquid so that the oxygen of the air could not come in direct contact with the coal and produce combustion. Further, such a liquid was chosen that when air was forced through it to the coal, the oxygen of the air would temporarily enter into chemical union with the liquid and then be crowded out by a further supply of oxygen and forced to combine with the coal."

The liquid now used is potash, kept in a molten state and filled with air-bubbles by a blower; the poles of the battery are respectively the rod of crushed and molded coal that is to be consumed by the oxygen, and the iron pot or cylinder in which the whole is enclosed. Of the possibilities of this combination Dr. Jacques

has great hopes, which, indeed, the creditable performances that it has already made will perhaps justify. He says:

"There appears to be no insurmountable obstacle to the construction of carbon electric generators that shall heat and light our railway trains and propel them with a velocity of one hundred miles an hour. Since electricity, unlike steam, may be applied directly as a rotary motion to every pair of wheels throughout the train, not only could the train be safely propelled with great velocity, but it could be started and stopped quickly, and would be under perfect control. There would be no cinders or smoke.

"Our transatlantic liners—no longer 'steamships'—would not then find a limit of speed set by fuel-carrying capacity. The greater part of the space now given up to coal, and all that is now devoted to boilers and engines, would be available for passengers and freight. Down near the keel are the generators, and along the shaft, gripping it and turning it at tremendous speed, are the motors, working directly and noiselessly, forcing a great ship like the *Campania* at a pace which breaks all records, and lands her passengers at Queenstown perhaps within three days of leaving Sandy Hook. . . .

"The possibilities of the future application of electricity to other branches of chemistry we can now but dimly see, but it is certain that the use of this form of energy, whose chemical power is such that it can dissociate comparatively valueless forms of matter into their constituent elements and recombine these elements into new compounds of great value, has far-reaching possibilities upon the future civilization of man.

"Then there is the advantage of comparatively pure air in our larger cities that would result from the absence of the smoke and soot of the millions of tons of coal now burned. The difference between city air and the pure air of the country is largely, if not chiefly, due to the contamination by carbonic-acid gas and smoke. Think of a smokeless London!"

## THE USES OF PAIN.

THE statement of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, in his address on "The Birth and Death of Pain," at the recent Boston celebration of the semi-centennial of anesthesia, that the purpose of pain is "a riddle to which earth can give no answer" is called in question by the editor of *The Hospital* in a leading article (December 5). For the editor, the use of pain, far from being a riddle, is so clear that he who runs may read. Pain is to the ordinary man a warning of danger. Says the editorial to which we refer:

"Here is a man with a painful broken arm. Does the pain serve any special purpose, any purpose which might not as well have been served without it? Most assuredly it does. But for the pain, the average man—not, perhaps, the scientific man, but the average man—would not pay heed to his injury; would not, in fact, devote the necessary time and trouble to its perfect repair. We have to consider what the average man is for the purposes of this discussion. He is not the average modern American, or modern European, tinctured with all the culture, all the science, all the high morality of the modern world. He is the typical person of no education who has made up the generations of men from the earliest times when mankind emerged from the practically brute condition into dawning moral consciousness. That is the average man to be considered when we ask what may be the purpose of pain. Has pain had a purpose of any kind for all those countless generations of the uncultured past who have constituted the solid mass of mankind? Most assuredly it has had a purpose—many purposes. It has compelled attention to injured structures; it has enforced rest and sleep by the distress of weariness; the taking of food by the tortures of hunger; and, in short, has been the general indicator and corrector for man and beast in the exercise of physical and physiological energy of every kind. Not only so, but the moralist and the religious teacher will unite in insisting that the educational value of pain in the regions of morals and religion has been, and continues to be, incalculable. So far from agreeing with Dr. Weir Mitchell that pain has no purpose in the world, we affirm that one of the most obvious of all the facts connected with pain is its definite



and incalculable value, as an indicator, a corrector, an educational force, alike in the physical, the mental, and the moral spheres."

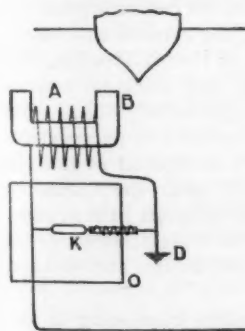
This being so, an objector may say, why interfere with pain at all? This stand was actually taken by many who held, at the time of the introduction of anesthetics, that to use them was to fly in the face of the Almighty. But *The Hospital* points out that such a course would be quite illogical. It says:

"That which is essential for one period of human development may not be essential for another. The sharp physical stimuli, the clubs and spears of the early savage, are not needed by the later races of men. In earlier times hunger, thirst, fear of wounds from enemies, the most elementary of all sensations, were needed to compel even the highest races of men to do the best that was in them. In our times there are millions who work in obedience to motives altogether different from the driving forces of hunger, cold, and physical fear. Ambition compels exertion, duty, mere love of work. And so the element of painfulness, being less and less needed, plays a less and less conspicuous part as a driving and correcting force in the world. Will pain, or the possibility of pain, ever be eliminated from the experience of man, or 'killed,' as Dr. Weir Mitchell might prefer to put it? Most probably not, so long as man is endowed with his present nervous system. But it is possible, nay, it is quite easy, to imagine a time when mankind in general shall have reached such a stage of mental capacity and culture, such a wide and masterful victory over nature, such a degree of physical vigor and material prosperity, that pain shall be a very exceptional fact in his experience. This is the goal at which a philosophical medical science must at any rate aim, with all the energy of which it is capable."

#### AN ELECTROMAGNETIC SENTINEL.

**A**N electromagnetic device for giving notice of the approach of hostile ships is described in *The Western Electrician* (December 5). The particular object of such a device is thus set forth at the outset:

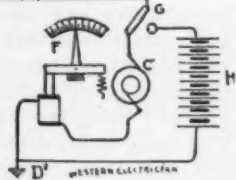
"Naval engineers are giving considerable attention to the application of electricity to warfare, defensive as well as offensive, and especial interest is attached to the plans proposed for insuring the safety of large cities situated on the seaboard. The most approved method heretofore employed for coast protection by means of explosive mines has been to sink them in the water-way desired to be protected, preferably in a narrow channel, so that the officers on duty may follow the movements of any hostile vessel by means of range-finders from two observatories on opposite shores connected



ELECTRO-MAGNETIC SENTINEL FOR COAST DEFENSE.

by telephone or telegraph. When the instruments indicate that the vessel is directly above the hidden mine, a switch may be operated either automatically or by hand, controlling a source of powerful electric current, that will explode the mine. This method, however, is subject to the objection of the high cost of such protection, as two observatories and sets of instruments and two or more operators of such instruments are required. A further objection, and one that is far more important than the question of expense, is the restriction of observations to one vessel at a time and the liability of the apparatus to get out of order. Again at night, or during the prevalence of fog, storms, or any other condition tending to obstruct the vision, the usefulness of this system is limited or altogether destroyed.

"Recognizing these restrictions upon present methods, Francis B. Badt, of Chicago, has made a thorough examination of the subject and devised a system which he claims overcomes the objections already mentioned. He describes his invention as an



electromagnetic sentinel for detecting the approach of a mass of magnetic material, particularly armor-clad warships."

Mr. Badt's device depends on the principle that the apparent electrical resistance of a coil of wire having an iron core is modified by the presence of masses of iron or steel, at least when it is traversed by alternating currents. If such a coil, then, be placed near a mine, and if an alternating current be kept passing through it, any device that will measure the strength of the current will give indications of the approach of an iron or steel vessel. In the diagram, *A* is the coil, *B* its iron core, *C* the wire running to shore, *C'* the machine for generating the alternating current, *D*, *D'* the earth connections at both ends, *F* the measuring-instrument that indicates the alteration in the current, and *G* a switch by which the powerful battery *H* may be caused to explode the mine *O* by means of the fuse *K*. To quote again:

"Darkness, fog, or inclemency of the weather will not affect the workings of this system, it is contended, and when it is automatically controlled there is no expense entailed for maintenance and attendants. . . .

"The inventor explains that with such a device situated in the course of any modern war-vessel, heavily protected by iron or steel armor, the approach within the path of the open magnetic circuit of the coil will increase the self-induction of the coil and less current will flow through the circuit. The indicating device at the observatory will denote this decrease in current to the officer on duty, and he can at the proper moment close the fuse circuit and explode the mine."

The indicator may itself act automatically as the switch for exploding the mine, or a telephone may be used as indicator instead of a device that appeals to the eye. The article concludes as follows:

"A slight modification of the device is easily applicable to the self-propelling type of torpedo, being so constructed as to explode it when within effective distance of any hostile ironclad, and thereby doing away with the necessity of actual contact of the torpedo with the vessel's hull, which, it is claimed, would serve to render the torpedo more effective.

"The means for locating the coil with open magnetic circuit so that the iron-clad ship or other moving magnetic mass shall come within its field is a matter of secondary importance, and may be determined by local conditions."

#### THE BLIND AND THE X RAY.

**M**R. EDISON'S innocent experiment with two blind men, described a few weeks ago in these columns, has been made the text for much sensationalism and not a little absurdity by the daily press. *The Electrical Review* (December 9) speaks editorially a few words of sense and soberness on the subject, as follows:

"The sensational daily press has been printing page after page about how the blind may be made to see by means of the X ray and the fluoroscope. It is known that, where the lens of the eye is destroyed by disease or otherwise, it is a physical impossibility to transmit light sensations to the brain. All the talk about 'stimulating the optic nerve' to the extent of making the blind see is bosh. The function of the optic nerve is simply to carry to the brain the result of what is seen by the eye. It may be true that where the lens of the eye is intact, or practically so, but is obscured in some manner, as by a cataract, that the subject may be made to distinguish between light and darkness by means of the X ray and the fluoroscope. But if the vital element of the eye is wanting, nothing can restore the sight, and it is the acme of cruelty to hold out any false hope to persons so sadly afflicted."

Dr. Louis Bell, the electrician, thinks that the X rays themselves do not produce the sensation of light that has been noticed by some blind persons. He writes to *The Electrical World* (December 12) from Newton Center, Mass., as follows:

"About ten days ago I had the pleasure of trying the Röntgen

rays on a blind man, and as the experiment was the first one tried hereabouts and disclosed some new facts, your readers may find it of interest.

"The subject was a very intelligent man in middle life, who became blind five years ago as the result of paralysis. He is to all intents and purposes totally blind, for while now and then able to catch a spark or faint line of brilliant reflected sunlight, he is quite unable to notice arc or incandescent lights within a few feet of his face. The cause of his blindness is stated by the physicians to be paralysis of the optic nerve, substantially complete in both eyes.

"On placing him a couple of feet from the tube and exciting it, he at once distinguished the illuminated area and described correctly its general dimensions and shape. The field of vision, however, seemed to be small. He was plainly able to distinguish the flickering of the tube. A metallic sheet cut off this vision entirely, and he was able to see a bunch of keys, the fingers, and so forth shadowed on the illuminated surface of the tube.

"Now, the interesting feature of the experiment was this: A sheet of cardboard cut off vision as completely as the metal, and the subject could see forms and letters cut out of cardboard as shadows against the tube. Closing the eyelids entirely shut out the effective rays and he could get no trace of light from the fluoroscope.

"In this case, then, the so-called Röntgen rays produced no sensation of vision, for vision was stopped off by a medium highly transparent to such rays. On the other hand, certain other rays delivered by the tube were clearly visible to him, altho they were unable to pass through cardboard or the eyelid.

"The tube was of the double focusing type, and it all appeared of nearly uniform brilliancy to him. He described the illuminated area as of a pale pearl-gray color. The effective rays were apparently not the ordinary ultra-violet ones, for an arc light, rich in these rays, is invisible to him, and he was totally unable to see any trace of a most brilliant volley of sparks from the coil delivered a couple of feet from his eyes. It seems highly probable that the rays which impressed themselves on the almost dead retina were more akin to those studied by Becquerel, since they were certainly refrangible and formed an image of the tube. They certainly were not light in the ordinary sense of the word, for to this his eyes do not respond.

"At all events, it is an interesting study in selective action. There are many gaps to be filled in between the Röntgen rays and the present ultra-violet end of the spectrum, and the complete spectrum of a high-vacuum tube has yet to be investigated. I hope to be able to follow up this line somewhat if I can find time for so doing."

#### SURVEYING BY PHOTOGRAPHY.

THE application of photography to surveying, which has been noticed several times in these columns, has been making great strides of late, insomuch that the camera is now an indispensable adjunct of the surveyor's old instruments in more than one country of the globe. Italy has its Ordnance Photographic Survey, while in this country Lieut. H. A. Reid has published a book on the subject, and our Canadian neighbors have put the camera into use on a large scale. Says *The Engineering News* (November 10):

"Until a few years ago the land surveys of the Dominion Government were chiefly confined to the prairies of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, where the operations were simple and

topographical features were scarce. But when these surveys reached the Rocky Mountains the conditions changed; topography became well marked, and the old system of section lines became useless, if not impossible, in application. Government administrations demanded a fairly accurate map, and some means had to be devised for making this map rapidly and at a moderate cost. As the ordinary methods of topographical surveying were too slow and expensive, and as rapid surveys based upon triangulation and sketches had been tried and proved ineffectual, photography was resorted to."

The work thus done is described in a recent paper by John S.



PHOTOGRAPH USED IN THE CANADIAN TOPOGRAPHIC SURVEY, SHOWING METHOD OF PLOTTING.  
(By courtesy of *The Engineering News*.)

Dennis of Ottawa, from *The News's* abstract of which we quote a few paragraphs as follows:

"The method used is based upon the fact that a photograph taken with a suitable lens is a true perspective, in which the focal length is the distance line. By drawing the horizon and principal lines all measurements usually taken on the ground can be obtained from the photograph. But there is this difference, that while the ordinary surveying instruments and methods restrict the surveyor to a few constructions, photography affords a great variety of processes by applying the inverse laws of perspective. . . . Regular photographic surveys were commenced in 1888, in the main range of the Rocky Mountains, near the Canadian Pacific Railway, and 250 square miles were covered in that year. From that time from 375 to 500 square miles were thus surveyed each year until the aggregate area covered, at the end of 1892, was 2,025 square miles.

"These surveys were all made by a party consisting of the topographer, one assistant, a packer, and a laborer. It has now been established that 500 square miles is about the limit of area which a party, traveling rapidly, can cover in one season: tho this area is, of course, affected by the general character of the ground; being largest in an open district with wide undulations. The topographer does not need more than a few minutes at each station to observe angles and expose his plates. As showing the general advantages and the rapidity of the work, the season of 1892 is taken as follows: The start was made on June 29, the snow being too deep for work before that date, and the survey was stopped on October 17, when the snow again became too deep for traveling. Of the 111 intervening days 48 were lost through smoke, rain, and snow-storms; in the 63 actual working-days thus left, the equivalent of 500 square miles of territory was surveyed, an average of 8 square miles per working-day."

Mr. Dennis states that the method is very cheap, the cost of a survey carried on in this way being only \$7.42 per square mile, or 1.15 cents per acre. Mr. Dennis believes that this method could be successfully and economically applied to surveys made in connection with irrigation enterprises. The photograph here



reproduced is one of several used by Mr. Dennis in his paper, and illustrates some of the intersections made for defining the boundaries of Bow Lake, and for obtaining other topographical data at that place.

**Treatment of Electric Shock.**—The following advice regarding the rescue and treatment of persons who have been shocked by "live" electric wires is given by Dr. Francis B. Bishop, as quoted by *The Electric Age* from an unnamed contemporary: "Every effort should be made to liberate him at once. How is this to be done? First, keep cool; don't lose your head. Do not place yourself in circuit in trying to help others out. When the victim is a lineman and up among the wires or on a pole, nothing much can be done until the current is shut off at the power-house. Should the victim be lying upon the ground, grasping the wire in one or both hands, take a dry stick and push the person from the wire, or wrap a large, dry silk handkerchief around your hand and catch hold of the victim's coat-tail or dress and pull him or her from the wire. As an extra precaution, if your own coat is perfectly dry, you might place it upon the earth to stand on. Under no consideration catch hold of or tamper with in any way the wire, unless you are positively certain that you are thoroughly insulated by rubber boots or gloves, or both. Even then it is better to pull the victim from the wire. Remember always that the current follows the course of least resistance, and is not going to go out of its path for the sake of running into you; nor will it vary its course if you get in its way, unless your body puts in more resistance than that of another circuit. Therefore, never under any circumstances, when you are removing a person from a live wire, allow his body to leave the earth. Or, in other words, don't lift him. Keep him to the earth, for when his body leaves the earth your body becomes the conductor, and you simply add another victim to the list. An iron rod or heavy copper wire run deeply in the ground, in such a way that when the free end is liberated it will spring to the live wire above the victim, will take the current from him so that he can be pulled away. Even then be cautious. When the victim has been released from the wire proceed at once to artificial respiration. Be sure that the clothing is well loosened, especially about the neck and waist."

**Melting Out Old Oil-Well.**—According to *The Mining and Scientific Press*, as quoted in substance by *The Yale Scientific Monthly* (New Haven), "T. W. Young, of Washington, has invented an electrical heater to be lowered into an oil-well. The idea is to generate electricity in large quantities, so that the refuse matter which clogs the pores of the oil-stone will be melted and run out, causing a fresh upward flow of oil. The theory as to the exhaustion of so many wells is that the oil, in passing upward through the stone, has clogged the porous stone with paraffin in such quantities that the further flow is stopped and the well ceases to produce. Some think that it is because the supply in the earth has given out, but the generally-accepted idea is that the oil is still abundant and only ceases to flow when the exit is stopped. It has been common to use torpedoes to shatter the stone at the bottom of the well, thus breaking up the clogged matter, but this is an expensive process. By the Young method, the machine, which is about three feet long and resembles an iron cartridge, is placed at the bottom of the well and electricity used of sufficient voltage to produce an enormous heat without melting the metal. The current goes down the wires, and, by the peculiar construction of the carbon-packed chambers, the intense heat is radiated into the rock in all directions, the paraffin and other refuse is softened and melted so that it runs, and when the well is started a fresh flow occurs just as strong as when it was first sunk."

**Vitality of Seeds.**—"M. C. de Candolle," says *Cosmos*, December 5, "in presenting some considerations to the British Association, relating to his experiments on the vitality of seeds, cited several curious facts that it may be interesting to mention. Thus he related the fact observed in Greece, where, after removing the refuse of a silver-mine that had been long unworked, the workmen saw a whole flora appear, evidently from seeds that had been buried under the debris and that must have been so buried not less than 1,500 years. One of M. de Candolle's hearers, an

Irish farmer, then mentioned an analogous fact: he had noticed that certain fields that had been uncultivated from time immemorial became covered, as soon as they were tilled, with the wild poppy. It would be interesting to know whether the poppy had not been growing near by; the fact would not be comparable with that related by M. de Candolle unless no poppies were to be found in the vicinity. Another auditor, Mr. Seward, a distinguished paleobotanist, remarked that facts of the same kind may have taken place long ago; he thought, in fact, that seeds covered by the glaciers of the Ice Age may have preserved their vitality, and may have germinated centuries later, after the retreat of the glaciers."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

**An Improved Russian Telephone.**—According to *L'Electricien* (Paris), D. Kildischewski, a Russian scientist, has invented a new form of telephone of remarkable superiority. "It is not necessary to place the ear near the receiver; the voice issues from a metallic funnel and may be heard at some distance by several persons. Very little of its intensity is lost in transmission. In experiments that have been carried on between Moscow and Bostof on the Don, notwithstanding the 1,342 versts [870 miles] that separate these two cities, the transmission of speech, songs, and music was irreproachable. A large number of officers and functionaries were present at these experiments, and the official report was full of praise for the inventor."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## SCIENCE BREVITIES.

"A NEW lamp shade invented by A. von Kozlowski," says the *Gewerbe Zeitung*, Vienna, "is made hollow, to be filled with a suitable liquid, such as a very dilute solution of sulfate of copper with a slight addition of ammonia. This shade absorbs the heat and reflects the light, at the same time giving it an agreeable color."

M. MOISSAN is of the opinion, from facts brought out by his experiments on the manufacture of artificial diamonds, that the diamond is produced under strong pressure. His conclusion is that at the ordinary temperature carbon does not liquefy, but changes at once from a solid into a gas, always taking the graphitic form, and that only under pressure does it take the "liquid" form or diamond.

JAPAN, according to the *Philadelphia Record*, "is the first Oriental nation to fully appreciate the advantages of the electric current. This country has electrical engineering colleges, publishes a paper devoted to electrical interests, and yearly expends large sums of money sending representatives to foreign countries to investigate the practical applications of electricity. It has quite extensive telephone connections, and is at present laying a submarine cable, manufactured in England, but laid entirely by Japanese engineers, and, moreover, is adopting the trolley as fast as circumstances will permit, changing over after the American style the various horse-car lines, especially those of any considerable length. Indeed, in this respect Japan is ahead of some of the Continental countries of Europe."

"A WALKING-TELEPHONE caused considerable merriment in the business houses of Oak Park, Ill., recently," says *The Electrical Review*, quoting a Chicago paper as its authority. "J. C. Chester, of Glendive, Mont., was the curiosity, and the speaking-tubes and four hundred yards of wire that are carried upon his person caused no little excitement among the pedestrians. A sign upon his breast which read, 'Yell "Hello," and wait for a bell to ring,' made him conspicuous as he walked about. Chester is an inventor and is deaf and dumb. He says he is on his way to Washington, D. C., to secure a patent on his contrivance, which assists 'deaf persons to hear and dumb persons to talk.' He needs money to get there and asks for assistance. He asks by means of a little tin whistle, through which he lisps and breathes at the same time. The sound thus produced is very distinct, but resembles a Punch and Judy dialect. He receives the reply through a miniature telephone-transmitter. The telephone is connected with the ear by four feet of insulated wire and receives its current from a dry battery carried in the hip-pocket."

DR. PARANT, a French authority, believes that all epileptics have a tendency to act impulsively. These impulses, says *The Lancet*, are "the means of not infrequently bringing the epileptic into conflict with the law on account of attempted murder, theft, arson, and the like. Their chief characteristics are their suddenness, their brief duration, and the unconsciousness of what has happened. . . . An interesting phase alluded to by Pitres is the so-called 'inclination to wander,' which he said was of three kinds—that arising out of a physical tendency, that out of a psychical tendency, and the third class was that of the impulsive epileptic. In these three classes are comprised such characters as tramps, workmen who earn money and spend it in drink at one place and move on to another, and the hypochondriac sufferers who go from town to town and find their way to the hospital at each. In this class also must no doubt be included those curious cases of men in good positions and comfortable circumstances who mysteriously disappear and reappear after a lapse of months or even years, and who have, so far as can be known, been during the years that have elapsed utterly unconscious of their previous life until, as it were, they suddenly awoke."

## THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

## THE DATE OF CHRIST'S BIRTH.

IT is rather a striking fact, none the less so for being so often commented upon, that the one event which is taken by all Christendom as the fixed point from which to reckon time is itself, in the matter of date, one of the most uncertain of all events. One who attempts to fix the exact date of Christ's birth will find himself, according to Dr. Cunningham Geikie (*Homiletic Review*, December) engaged in a game of intellectual blind-man's buff on the largest scale. About the only certainty so far reached in regard to the matter is that our present calendar is wrong. Abbot Dionysius the Dwarf, whose chronology has been accepted ever since the sixth century, started in his reckoning with an error as to the date of Herod's death, which he placed in the 754th year of Rome instead of the 750th year; so that, as we now know, Herod actually died four years before the Christian era was thus made to begin.

The data which were used by Dionysius in his attempt to fix the date of Christ's birth were the statement by St. Luke that John the Baptist began his work in the fifteenth year of Tiberius, and that Christ, who was a little younger than John, was "about thirty" when he began to teach. Others have used as a starting-point the statement in John that the Temple had been forty-six years in building when Christ spoke of the temple of His body in Jerusalem. The attempts of others to fix the time of the decree of Augustus by which all the world was to be enrolled have failed utterly, as there is no mention of the decree in history, and the fact that this is said to have occurred "when Quirinius was governor of Syria" has complicated the matter rather than cleared it up, since the only knowledge we have of Quirinius as governor is derived from Josephus, who placed the date at about 765, too late to fit into the Gospel narrative.

Another starting-point is the mention of the fact that Zacharias, a priest of the course of Abijah, was on duty in the temple when the angel announced his son's future birth. The twenty-four courses of priests did duty in succession in the temple for one week each. We know that in the year 832, on the eve of the final storming of Jerusalem, the first course, that of Joiarib, entered upon duty on the 9th of the month Ab. This would bring the course of Abijah, which was the eighth course, in the weeks April 17-23 and October 3-9 in the year of the birth of John the Baptist, and make the birth of Christ fifteen months later (Luke i. 26) in the year 749, or five years before our era, and in either December or June. As the Talmud speaks of it as a settled custom to drive in the flocks at the beginning of the rains in November and keep them housed, at least by night, until March, the presumption is in favor of June. But this calculation is also rendered uncertain by the absence of proof that the courses in the Temple had been all these years maintained in uninterrupted succession.

Dr. Geikie continues as follows:

"The nearest approach to a sound conclusion is, in fact, supplied by the statement that Herod was alive for some time after Christ was born. The infant Redeemer must have been six weeks old when presented in the Temple, and the visit of the Magi fell we do not know how much later. That the massacre of the children at Bethlehem included all from two years old and under presupposes that the Magi must have come to Jerusalem a long time after the birth of the expected king, for there would have been no sense in killing children of two years old if Christ had been born only a few weeks or even a month before. That there was a massacre, as told in the Gospel, is confirmed by a reference to it in a Satire of Macrobius (Sat. ii. 4), so that the crime is historically true and the higher criticism which treated it as a fable is convicted of error. But if Christ was born two years before Herod's death—and He may have been born even earlier—this would make the great event fall in the year 748, or six years before our era.

"In connection with this striking evidence that our date for the birth of our Lord is much too late, a curious interest attaches to the attempts to ascertain it from the scientific study of the heavens by astronomers. So long ago as 1606, Kepler, in a treatise which I read in the British Museum—'De Jesu Christi vero anno natalitio'—made use of a 'conjunction of the planets Jupiter and Saturn, in the constellation of the Fish, in the year of Rome 747,' as the basis of calculation which, even as he left it, and still more as developed by some modern investigators, gives results noteworthy in several aspects. According to these reasonings—suggested, it may be, by the old Jewish tradition of the same conjunction having happened in the same constellation in the third year before the birth of Moses—that of 747 has been associated with the Star of the Magi, which announced the near approach of the birth of the Messiah. Roused by this phenomenon to expect the advent of some great personage, the Magi, as Kepler thought, were, some time later, directed to the scene of the now just born Child, by an extraordinary appearance in the heavens, which was the 'Star in the East,' of the Gospels. Kepler supposed this must have been a fixed star, bursting into temporary brightness, like that which shone out in 1573, in the constellation Cassiopeia, or in Ophiuchus, in 1604. Wieseler fancies it must have been a comet, perhaps that of which the Chinese annals speak as seen in the year of Rome 750—in spring. If any weight be assigned to these speculations, they strengthen the proof that Christ was born four or five years before the date usually accepted. Yet the uncertainty running through all the calculations based on these real or supposed phenomena is seen in the fact that, as their result, the date has been variously fixed as falling in one or other of the years 748, 749, 750, and 752. Another independent calculation, indeed, not derived from astronomical grounds—that of Caspari—decides for the year 753. An absolutely sure conclusion can not, therefore, be obtained from the defective data at our command, but one thing is certain, that our date is wrong, and that Christ was really born some time between seven years before and one year before our era."

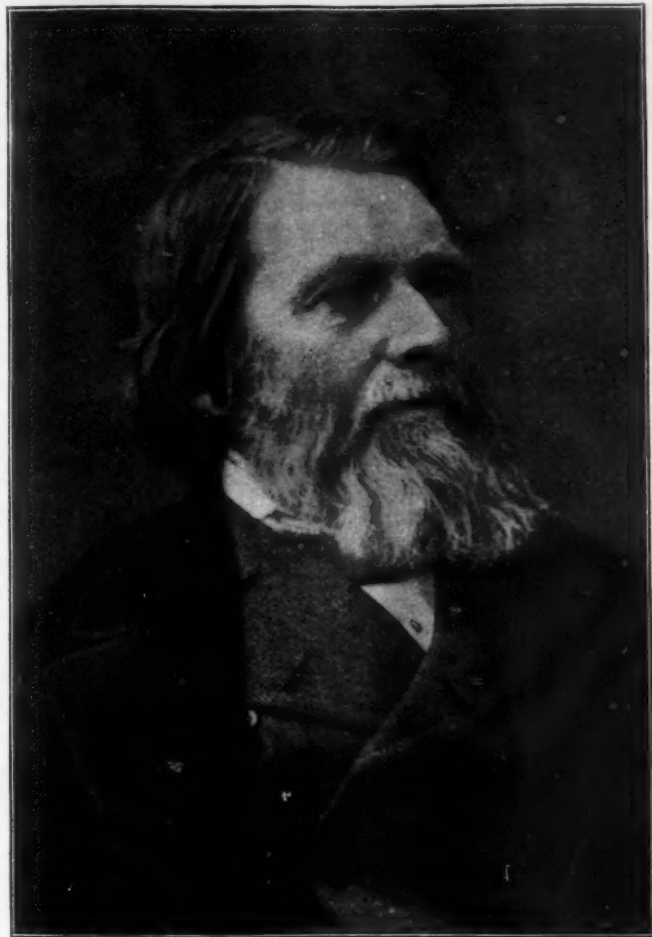
## RUSKIN AS A RELIGIOUS TEACHER.

A NEW edition of John Ruskin's "Letters to the Clergy" has been published, and calls forth from *The Interior* the following tribute to the author as "one of the truest, noblest souls of our times":

"His is perhaps the most illustrious example of our age in royal, generous, well-directed giving to noble causes, the whole amount of his benefactions being, it is said, \$750,000, leaving him only the royalty of his books for his support in his old age, a royalty sufficient, however, it is pleasant to know, for his simple tastes and pleasures. One who has thus exemplified in his own life so many of the truths he has enforced so brilliantly in his writings is readily forgiven for an occasional excess in denunciation. His displeasure with the lukewarmness of many of the English clergy is in evidence everywhere in these letters, and some of his thrusts go to their mark with a force and directness every one recognizes, as in this passage on the Anglican Church: 'Nothing in the various inconsistency of human nature is more grotesque than its willingness to be taxed with any quantity of sins in the gross, and its resentment at the insinuation of having committed the smallest parcel of them in detail. And the English liturgy, evidently drawn up with the amiable intention of making religion as pleasant as possible to a people desirous of saving their souls with no great degree of personal inconvenience, is perhaps in no point more unwholesomely lenient than in its concession to the popular conviction that we may obtain the present advantage and escape the future punishment of any sort of iniquity by dexterously concealing the manner of it from man and triumphantly confessing the quantity of it to God.' This last is a sentence that reminds one of Milton in his strenuous, majestic, but indignant prose denouncing the sins of anti-Christ; words and periods hurrying on in close-serried ranks and overwhelming his opponent before he can even cry quarter. And this and similar denunciations throughout the volume are not those of a word-monger, however brilliant, but represent the clear, honest conviction of a brilliant mind and the result of years of earnest, faithful study and thought. In one of his letters, now for the first time given to the public, he tells his correspondent that one of the by-works



by which he had striven to fit himself for the business of a teacher in such matters 'was to read the New Testament through in the earliest Greek manuscript (eleventh century) which I could get hold of. I examined every syllable of it, and have more notes of



JOHN RUSKIN.

various readings and on the real meanings of perverted passages than you could get through in a year's work.'

"Ruskin became famous as an art critic and prose-poet, but the mature work of his life, the work that embraces his greatest contribution to the solution of the problems of his age are to be found in his sociological experiments, his 'Fors Clavigera' papers, and in this latest volume of 'Letters to the Clergy.'"

#### MOODY'S APPEAL FOR GOSPEL PREACHING.

THE evangelist, Dwight L. Moody, has addressed an appeal to the clergy and the editors of the religious papers, through the columns of *The Independent*, asking them to help him send the "cry all over the country" that the churches may be "open every Sunday night for the preaching of the Gospel." (The italics are Mr. Moody's.) He bases his appeal on an article published in a preceding issue of *The Independent*, in which it was stated that 1,400 Congregational churches in this country and 1,750 Presbyterian churches did not report a single accession on confession of faith during the year 1895. Mr. Moody says that this statement has taken such hold of him that he "can't get it out of his mind," and that "it is almost enough to send a thrill of horror through the soul of every true Christian." The evangelist then proceeds to say:

"If this is the case with these two large denominations, what must be the condition of the others also? Are we all going to sit still and let this thing continue? Shall our religious newspapers and our pulpits keep their mouths closed like 'dumb dogs that can not bark' to warn people of approaching danger? Should we not all lift up our voice like a trumpet about this matter? What must the Son of God think of such a result of our labor as this?

What must an unbelieving world think about a Christianity that can't bring forth any more fruit? And have we no care for the multitudes of souls going down to perdition every year while we all sit and look on? And this country of ours, where will it be in the next ten years if we don't awake out of sleep?

"I wish some of you editors of the influential papers, who are in close touch with the ministers and churches, would tell us what the matter is. Is this the result of what they call the 'modern Criticism' of the Bible? Is this a specimen of the better times, when we would get rid of the old stories about Moses writing the Pentateuch, and the sun and moon standing still, and the fish swallowing Jonah? How much of all this is owing to the politics our ministers have been preaching lately, and the talks on the labor question, and the stereopticon shows on Sunday evenings, and all these other things that have been driving out the blessed Gospel of Jesus Christ? When ministers go into preludes on current topics, how can they expect any afterludes of conversions?"

In the same issue in which Mr. Moody's appeal appears, *The Independent* makes an editorial reply to it. It heartily indorses the appeal, but does not "wholly accept the basis of facts" on which Mr. Moody makes it. It approves the suggestion that the Sunday evening service should be an evangelistic one for a good part of the year at least. It also endeavors to show that the actual state of affairs may not be quite so bad as Mr. Moody seems to think on the strength of the figures quoted. It proceeds from this to say:

"Mr. Moody's whole article is a series of interrogation-points. He wants to know if the fruitlessness of these churches is 'the result of what they call the "modern criticism" of the Bible?' whether it comes from the desire to 'get rid of the old stories about Moses and the Pentateuch and the sun and moon standing still and the fish swallowing Jonah?' whether it is 'owing to the politics our ministers have been preaching lately, and the talks on the labor question and the stereopticon shows on Sunday evenings,' and 'the preludes on current topics.' We certainly do not believe that these are the causes.

"The critical study of the Bible is a very different thing from its religious study. But no honest and fair study of the Bible has any tendency to make people think any the less of the duty of repenting of sin and giving their hearts to the service of God. Ministers that preach on doing their duty to the state also preach on doing their duty to God. They use the stereopticon to bring the life of Christ before their hearers; and the statistics show that in these better times, with all the sharp thinking and all the questioning, those who have the Christian faith are more and not less in number. . . .

"But with all this true, the great sad fact remains of an enormous number of people in our larger towns and cities, and in our smaller towns also, that have not the Christian faith and life and for whom the churches work languidly, whom they too often leave to the evangelistic methods of their Young Men's Christian Associations and Salvation Army. But these also are a part of the great church. They are its agencies; they are made up of its members; they are companies of believers working for Christ and are to be counted in and not out in the reckoning of results. Mr. Moody does well to be astonished and pained at the thousands of churches—three thousand in the Congregational and Presbyterian bodies alone—which reported not a single member added by profession of faith last year. It is enough to send a thrill of pain through the soul of every true Christian. These churches and all our churches need more and not less evangelistic services, and we call upon our pastors to listen to Mr. Moody's appeal."

*The Presbyterian Journal* (Philadelphia) thinks that Mr. Moody has good reason for being distressed over the situation. But speaking for its own denomination *The Journal* says:

"Nearly eighteen hundred Presbyterian churches, as the statistics seem to show, receiving no accessions during the year would surely, on the surface at least, indicate an unhealthy state of spiritual life in the church, or a lack of the means which God has given for the gathering in of souls.

"But there are certain facts which, when known, greatly lessen the seriousness of the situation. These churches are mostly all

small churches, having less than fifty members, more than half of them less than thirty members, and two hundred and fifty of them less than ten members. They are largely located in sparsely settled regions where population is decreasing. Many are without pastors and without stated worship. In the case of several hundred of them, many of the largest, no report was made to the Presbytery, and as a consequence they receive no credit for accessions, altho some may have been made. Two hundred and ninety, or nearly one sixth of the entire number of these churches, are in the synods of Kansas, Nebraska, and the Dakotas. None of them has over twenty-five members, and two hundred of them have less than twenty."

*The Christian Observer* (Louisville) reprints a portion of the article from *The Independent*, and adds this comment:

"The statistics before us ought to stimulate our churches to action. And yet a temporary lack of fruit ought not to discourage us. The Lord has often seen fit to withhold fruitage from faithful laborers for a time in order to stimulate their prayers and their efforts. If so be that some of us belong to unfruitful churches, *let us pray the harder*. For more than once a precious spiritual outpouring has been traceable to the persistent prayers of one godly member—especially when continued with perseverance month after month."

*The Evangelist* refers to Mr. Moody's appeal in these words:

"The call to religious work to save the masses from themselves and the country for them and for us all appeals alike to American Christians of every class. It is certainly a time for serious and concerted action to secure the salvation of individual souls and the true welfare of our beloved country."

*The Western Christian Advocate* (Cincinnati) has a leading editorial note on the subject, in which it says:

"Suppose every Christian in America should begin in dead earnest to battle for the Lord at the same time; has any one doubt as to the result? This is all that Mr. Moody asks. He would have every Christian report for duty January 1, to serve during the campaign. He would have him employ the intervening time in arranging his affairs and preparing his arms and equipage."

In *The Lutheran Observer* (Philadelphia), the appeal issued by Mr. Moody is referred to in the following words:

"We hope our pastors and people will read and ponder Mr. Moody's pungent appeal. It is a sad fact that many pastors and churches make no special efforts for the conversion of the multitudes of the outsiders in every community who are not members of any church, and who seldom attend divine service. It is largely from these, as well as from the young in the congregations, that the churches must look for accessions and for the full accomplishment of its mission in the world."

*The Observer* (St. Louis) has the following:

"We desire to join Mr. Moody and all other Christian workers in laboring for a great spiritual awakening in all our churches. But we again call attention to the misleading nature of church statistics. The more than three thousand churches that reported no accessions on profession of faith were in the majority of cases no churches at all. *The Observer*, reviewing the statistics upon which Professor Howerth relied for his arraignment of our lack of progress, called attention to the large number of 'dead churches' on our rolls."

*The Advance* (Chicago) seconds Mr. Moody's call to the churches, and says in this connection:

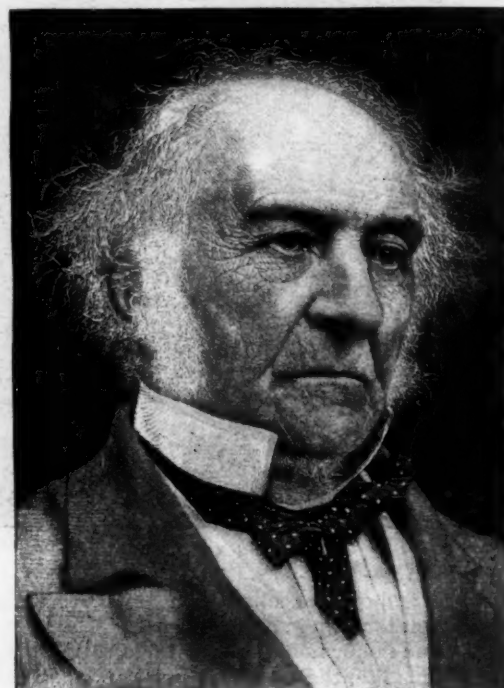
"It is unmistakable that in some of our pulpits where culture and not regeneration is the word, where the example of Christ is preached to the exclusion of His atonement for sin, that their occupants do not, in Mr. Moody's words, 'believe in conversions as they used to do.'"

"But how widespread or restricted is this spirit, or how much better or worse than former times, is a subject of opinion hard to determine exactly, and certainly not to be decided by statistics. A general impression is, from what is learned from historical statements and from the testimony of witnesses whose experiences has covered the two periods, that the spiritual life of the churches to-day is not as deep as in the time, for example, of the great re-

vival movements under the lead of Nettleton and Finney. But whether the type of Christian experience is as profound and heroic now as then, or not, it is certain that serious, urgent need exists for evangelistic effort in the way which Mr. Moody urges upon the churches. We can not support too strongly the appeal that the movement begun by this great leader in New York for deepening the sense of responsibility among church-members for the conversion of those around them shall extend to the churches throughout the nation."

#### MR. GLADSTONE AS THEOLOGIAN.

GLADSTONE'S recent work on Bishop Butler does not, as was to be expected, please the exponents of the "liberal" school of theology. One of these, Richard A. Armstrong, subjects him to review in *The New World* for December. Speaking first in the most glowing language of Mr. Gladstone's services as a progressive statesman, Mr. Armstrong goes on to say that Mr. Gladstone's mind seems to be built in water-tight compartments,



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between which there is no intercommunication. Mr. Gladstone the statesman "is a broad and frank thinker, a passionate lover of freedom, an ardent apostle of progress." Mr. Gladstone the theologian is "a thinker only along prescribed lines"; "a very cyclopedia of the Anglicanism of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries; but of the New Learning and the New Thinking of our own day distrustful and suspicious; of biblical criticism and comparative philology singularly ignorant." Mr. Armstrong pays tribute to Mr. Gladstone's "large and accurate learning" and "very considerable philosophical subtlety"; but designates the theological atmosphere in which he is "immured" as that of ecclesiasticism, and even his ethical standpoint is unfavorably affected thereby. We quote from the review:

"We have many able writers of the orthodox school who vigorously combat the alleged results of recent inquiries in the spheres of comparative theology, biblical criticism, and the philosophy of religion. We have a still larger supply of dull, stupid, and ignorant writers who entirely ignore all such inquiries and their results. But we should have to search far and wide to find another essayist so able and so brilliant who so absolutely ignores everything that has been done in the last hundred years in so many fields. The intellectual atmosphere which Mr. Gladstone breathes may be indicated by a few citations. At page 65 of the 'Studies' (it is the smaller edition that lies before me), he says that the notion that the conscience and affections have grown out of the



effort to live, instead of being 'planted' in 'us by the Author of nature, is 'simply putting a non-theistic in the place of a theistic theory'—thus placidly handing over the whole doctrine of evolution to the non-theist. At page 119 he claims that the body is part of the true being of the man, *because* St. Paul bids us present our bodies to God as a reasonable service, and prays that our whole spirit and soul and body may be preserved blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ, and *because* in the Apostles' Creed 'we declare our belief in the resurrection of the body.' Mr. Gladstone is an absolute scripturalist and an absolute creedist. An assertion in the Old or New Testament, or in the Apostles' or Nicene Creeds, overrides all adverse evidence, and is final and without appeal. It is altogether outside the compass of his thought that Israel was ever without the full revelation of the unity of God. That doctrine was 'a pure and profound conception ingrained in the heart and mind of the race'; 'tested, too, by the servitude in Egypt on the one hand, and by the signal events of the great deliverance on the other' (p. 167). Israel's faith in the special relation of God to their race was 'sustained by the powerful threefold combination of a ritual divinely ordered and privileged, of miracle, and of prophecy.' In discussing the problem of the future life, Mr. Gladstone observes (p. 179): 'It is not one but two future lives with which we have to deal—the one which precedes the Day of Judgment, and the other which follows it and reaches out into the infinite.' At page 185 we are told that 'circumspect minds' will eschew the attempt to build out of 'philosophy' buttresses for the 'Christian faith'; and at page 198 we are warned beyond all things to be on our guard against 'the entrance into the precinct of Christian doctrine, either without authority or by an abuse of authority, of philosophical speculations disguised as truths of divine Revelation.' Philosophy—that is, Reason—being thus ruled out of court as against Authority—that is, Text or Creed—Mr. Gladstone has of course no difficulty in stating, concerning the doctrine of the Trinity, that the church long since finally decided it, and so 'the question has been a settled one from that day to this' (p. 197). The question of the existence of devil or devils is decided out of hand on the authority of Scripture, where 'we are at once supplied with a cloud of testimonies to the destructive energy of him or them whose name is Legion.' The Apostles' Creed our author regards as very early completed, and 'soon' supreme throughout the entire West, and as therefore throughout composed of matter 'clearly of obligatory belief.' On the allegation in 1 Peter iii. 19, 20, that 'our Lord preached to certain disembodied spirits,' Mr. Gladstone founds far-reaching speculations (p. 262) without apparently the slightest apprehension that he may be building on thin ice. Of the singularly eighteenth-century attitude of Mr. Gladstone toward miracles, it will perhaps be well to speak further later on. But it is really extraordinary to find so great a man still appealing (p. 317) to miracles as evidence of the truth of Christianity, at a season when all open minds have decided that miracles themselves are the least credible element in the records of Christianity, and that, if Christianity is to be believed at all, it must be not by their aid, but in despite of them. . . .

"Extracting from the New Testament the full catalog of orthodox dogmas, he is unwilling to allow us to accept the moral teachings of Christ unless we accept these as well. He declares that they are 'inseparably associated,' and 'rest upon the testimony of precisely the same witnesses' (p. 358). Thus in a sentence he overthrows the whole intuitive evidence of morals. When the pure and lofty ethical utterances of Jesus fall on our ears, it is not because they quicken in us a glad response, and find in our own breasts their verification and corroboration, that we are to believe them. They have but the same authority as the sundry members of Mr. Gladstone's theology—the authority, that is, of their supposed correspondence to the supposed proclamations of the supposed infallible interpreters of God. We have no right, it would seem, to take to our hearts and consciences the ethical inspiration of the Sermon on the Mount unless we take with it all the theological dogmas which Mr. Gladstone believes the New Testament to teach."

Of Mr. Gladstone's irritation over the doctrine of universalism, Mr. Armstrong speaks next. It is here that "we see most clearly how his inveterate scripturalism deflects his ethical standard." "Whatever the Bible says God does He does; and what God does is right, however it may offend our ethical prejudices."

Such is Mr. Armstrong's paraphrase of Mr. Gladstone's position. The following is, in part, the comment thereon:

"The moral atmosphere itself is tainted by the dogmatic elements in his thinking. There is a sad lack of ozone in the air. Beginning with the failure to recognize any witness to ethical and spiritual truth more fundamental than the Scripture page, Mr. Gladstone is led on from his dogmatic standpoint to the condemnation of sentiments which have had their root in the most sacred elements of our moral and spiritual nature. To bid conscience be dumb, in the presence of any act which the Bible may ascribe to God, is to take up the attitude which has led to every groveling and debasing superstition of the pagan world. To forbid reason and piety to weave the hope of the universal restoration of souls to the bosom of God is to strike a deadly blow at the love and reverence of the children toward the heavenly Father. To describe the pleadings of the understanding and the conscience for truth and right as 'wanton' or 'contumacious' is to erect a rule over our thought which is purely sacerdotal and immoral. And to attach to any article of theological belief the epithet 'obligatory' is to assume a false relation between intellect and will, and to invert the structure of our ethical nature. Mr. Gladstone's methods at once enslave humanity and debase the Deity."

**A Controversy in Five Languages.**—Frank Samuel Child, in his book, "The Colonial Parson of New England," tells the following story to illustrate the condition of scholarship among the old-time parsons. It concerned Thomas Parker, of Newbury: "The theological opinions of this minister did not altogether approve themselves to his brethren. The brethren, therefore, visited him and engaged in argument. They spoke in English and he replied in Latin. They took up the argument in Latin and he answered it in Greek. They continued it in Greek and he fled to Hebrew. They followed him into Hebrew and he clinched the matter in Arabic. This was truly a clincher for them, since Arabic was beyond their acquirements."

## RELIGIOUS NOTES.

ACCORDING to Professor Sayce, in the *London Academy*, three of the four names of kings mentioned in Genesis xiv. have now been discovered in cuneiform inscriptions: Chedor-Laomer, Tidal, and Arioch.

THE Rev. John McNeill, the "Scotch Moody," has been invited by the Calcutta Pastors' Association to spend the whole of the cold season of 1897-98 in conducting missions among the Europeans and English-speaking students of India.

REV. DR. GEORGE F. PENTECOST, who has been spending several years in London as pastor of the Marylebone Presbyterian Church, has accepted a call to the pastorate of the First Presbyterian Church of Yonkers, N. Y., and will return to this country.

THE Synod of New York has taken steps to try the Presbytery of New York for its disregard of the injunction of the General Assembly not to receive under its care students of Union Seminary who are pursuing their studies under Professor Briggs, who is disapproved as a teacher.

A WRITER in *City and State* tells of a young reporter who asked a minister for the subject of his sermon and was told that it was to be an exegesis of a certain passage of Scripture. This is the way the reporter got it: "The Rev. Dr. Blank read an exceedingly able paper, and one entirely satisfactory to the company present, entitled 'Ecce Jesus.'"

*The St. James's Gazette* does not think much of Dr. John Watson's (Ian Maclaren's) new substitute for creeds and the endeavor to secure an international brotherhood on it as a basis. It says of him, scoffingly, that "he is the man to preach and expound school-board religion—plenty of sentiment and a minimum of doctrine," and also asserts that "his scheme has been formally condemned by the denomination of which he is a member."

THESE thrilling words, according to a writer in *The United Presbyterian*, were recited frequently by the French Huguenots in the days of their bitter persecution: "If perish we must under thy justice, we shall perish adoring thee. Thy wrath: would it extinguish us? Then we shall flee to thy heart. Is extermination thy design for us? We shall make that new cause to fear thee. In spite of ills, in spite of death, we shall bless the stroke thy hand applies. They are the blows of a tempest, but they bring us into port."

PROFESSOR PAUL HAUPT, of Johns Hopkins University, the editor-in-chief of the polychrome edition of the new Bible, has received from Hinrichs, the publisher of the work, in Leipzig, the two numbers of the book which were issued recently. They are the Book of Genesis, edited by Professor Ball, of the University of London, England, and the Book of Daniel, edited by Professor Kampenhausen, of the University of Bonn, Germany. The books previously issued are Leviticus, Joshua, Samuel, I. and II. Chronicles, Job, Jeremiah, and the Psalms.

## FROM FOREIGN LANDS.

## SHALL ENGLAND HAVE A GREAT ARMY?

IF Great Britain does not at the eleventh hour prepare more efficacious means for defense than diplomatic wisdom, it will not be the fault of her great men. Gentlemen of all political parties and writers of more or less prominence endeavor to convince the people of England that if they can not obtain allies they must be prepared to fight alone, and that the present state of England's defenses is altogether inadequate. Among the prominent men who try to awaken the nation to a sense of its danger is Lord Dufferin. He has served his country long and faithfully as ambassador to various governments, and as governor and viceroy of England's most important possessions. At a banquet given him at Belfast he remarked that this would be "positively his last appearance in official life," and he made a speech which is ringing in all England's ears. He spoke, in substance, as follows:

Altho Britons are the most kind-hearted, good-natured, and peace-loving of men, always ready to admire ungrudgingly the excellent qualities of other nations and least likely to hurt the feelings of others, we are at present the most unpopular nation. The cause is in reality envy, especially in the case of Germany. For many a long day Germany has been content to see her wandering millions swell the strength of the United States. At present, however, she has taken up the fad of colonial policy, to keep her emigrants under her own domain, and the Germans are disgusted to find, not only that the habitable portion of the earth is already in the possession of England or her offspring, but also that some gaunt and fever-stricken Englishman confronts them if they turn to less desirable parts. The same may be said of the French. Unfortunately, in spite of Christianity and humanitarian principles, no nation's possessions are safe, unless she can guard them with her own right hand. Force is still the dominant factor in human affairs. All Europe knows that we are a steadfast, truth-loving, humane people, and that we are willing to substitute arbitration for war. But we must not indulge in amiable and benevolent optimism. We must see to our defenses.

Lord Dufferin has no doubts of the efficiency of the navy, but he believes that prudence suggests a strengthening of the land defenses. He says:

"We have more to risk, for we possess more than any other nation on the face of the earth, even in spite of other powers having recently given, like ourselves, hostages to fortune in the shape of their new colonial establishments. Moreover, tho God forbid that the invasion of our shores should ever acquire the character of an imminent danger, we should remember that the safeguard of the 'silver streak' is an ever-diminishing advantage. In former days the winds were as faithful allies of Britain as her seas; but their virtue has been exorcised by steam, and probably there is not a War Office in Central Europe which does not possess the matured plans of some clever strategist for a descent upon our coasts, either in the shape of a serious attack or a formidable diversion. . . . Above all things it should be remembered that the possession of a sufficient strength to command the respect of a nation's neighbors does a great deal more than guarantee a successful defense in the case of unprovoked attack; it also discourages and prevents a hundred irritating, provoking, and impossible demands—nay, it even diminishes the risks of dangerous international newspaper polemics, calming and moderating to a wonderful degree the menacing attitude of a pugnacious press, for even irresponsible and anonymous able editors think twice before insulting an enemy, however hated, that has half a million armed men at its disposal, tho they may use considerable freedom toward a far more inoffensive friend who they know might have difficulty in putting, on a critical emergency, half a *corps d'armée* into the field."

But it is not the quantity of the British army that is despised, it is its quality. A few years ago, when the German Emperor and his staff witnessed the maneuvering of British troops, an English

paper remarked that "it would be worth the while to know what these officers really thought." Our contemporary is now able to find out by glancing at the *Hamburger Nachrichten*. That paper is of opinion that it is "no longer necessary to delude the Briton with flattering commonplaces," and expresses itself to the following effect:

Altho British regiments show some imposing scores, owing to the proficiency of a few individuals, the average British soldier does not know how to shoot, because he is not properly taught the use of his rifle. It is very characteristic that much value is attached to volley firing, altho this is useless except to repel savages. The drill regulations have changed very little since the days of Wellington; the system by which each individual soldier is taught to act independently and intelligently is unknown in England. Yet the discipline of the men is very bad. Efficient commanders there are none, because the officers have no practise in handling large bodies of troops. Maneuvers after the continental style have been attempted of late, but only small forces have taken part in them. The commanders neither know their troops nor are they known to them, and it will be very difficult to mobilize an army within a reasonable time. Any one can see that battalions and regiments unused to each other can not act in harmony. As to the Volunteers [militia in the American sense of the word] the least said the better.

A writer in the *Militär-Wochenblatt*, Berlin, asserts that the British cavalry and artillery are hardly better than the infantry. There is a good deal of red tape, much parade drill, and much attention to appearance, but little of the practical and technical instruction necessary to fit each man for his duties.

Among Englishmen there is much less resentment against this sort of criticism than might be supposed. The nation is thoroughly alive to the fact that its land defenses need looking after, but most of the suggested remedies are rejected as impracticable. Lord Wolseley, the commander-in-chief, suggests conscription. He finds many able supporters, but the majority of his countrymen reject the burden of military service as too irksome. The soldiers themselves believe that if their social status were improved, better men would be induced to enter the army. The following extract from a paper in *Tit-Bits*, London, is characteristic from the soldier's point of view:

"I am [says the writer] quite satisfied with my calling, but my uniform bothers me. Our army is composed of all kinds of queer elements, but there are many decent men among us. I, for one, have never been punished, yet I am despised on account of my uniform. It has been said that if the officers always appeared in uniform, the uniform would be better respected. I do not think any soldier wishes to deprive the officers of their privilege to appear in civilian clothes. I think it would be much better to extend this privilege to well-conducted privates."

Many Englishmen, nevertheless, think that it is dangerous to show deference to the popular contempt for the soldier's calling. A writer in *Chambers's Journal*, London, says:

"Every one in Germany is proud of the army and respects soldiers. The people groan under the burden of taxes which they have to pay for its support; but they feel quite sure that the money is carefully spent, and not a penny wasted. They know that the French army, which is very little larger, costs nearly double as much. It is because of this wise expenditure that the Germans have money for every necessity in connection with their army."

"Once when we were at a *table d'hôte* dinner in the most fashionable hotel of a fashionable German spa, two privates came in, sat down at a little round table, and ordered a bottle of champagne, another of Rhine wine, then ice, strawberries, and sugar, and made them all up into a mixture. The waiters were as subservient to them as English waiters would have been rude had two English soldiers tried to enter such a place and give such an order. . . . As I stayed on in that garrison town, I found that the soldiers had indeed very little time upon their



hands, scarcely more indeed than sufficed for a walk with their lady admirers on Sunday afternoons.

"If discipline is not as good in our army as in the German, this is not the fault of our officers. They are greatly hampered because public opinion in England not seldom condones and even encourages military insubordination. Almost any Tommy Atkins when sentenced to a military prison, however deservedly, can, if he choose to pose as a martyr, get a certain class of newspapers and members of Parliament to take up his case and make it very unpleasant for those who brought him to justice. One of our soldiers wishing to desert finds plenty of civilians who will aid and abet him; in Germany every man's hand would be against him. They would say, 'We have done our soldiering, and you must do yours.'"

#### WHY FRANCE SHOULD JOIN HANDS WITH ENGLAND.

WHILE the present generation of Frenchmen are inclined to forget the war of 1870-71 and its unhappy results, and many eminent writers advocate a better understanding with Germany, the men who saw with their own eyes the glories of the Second Empire warn France against a policy of conciliation. The Radicals believe that Germany must be opposed because the German army retards unnecessarily the social revolution. Clemenceau and Rochefort complain that the brain and heart of intellectual life are not duly appreciated unless France is made the paramount power in Europe. But the most conservative-minded Frenchmen oppose friendship with Germany on the score of inexpediency. Among these stands most prominent M. le Comte de Chaudordy, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs. In his pamphlet, "Reflections upon the Foreign and Colonial Policy of France," a little work which has received wide attention, he gives his reasons why France should ally herself with England. We summarize his views as follows:

Our policy of colonial expansion is not only needless, but hurtful to our interests, for it leads to bickerings with England and forces us to seek an understanding with Germany. It is altogether unnecessary to assist in weakening England, whose power will vanish as soon as her colonies declare themselves independent. With Germany the case is very different. It is useless to hope that the union of her states will cease; she grows stronger every day, and her ambition grows correspondingly. Sooner or later she will swallow such parts of Austria as are inhabited by Germans, assisting Austria to recuperate by the annexation of Turkish provinces. Unless France adopts a more rational policy she will end by becoming a vassal to Germany. Frenchmen who wish to obtain a clear view of the political situation must study the rapid rise of their neighbor. Since the Germans have succeeded in uniting themselves, their army has become stronger than ever, their industries are in a prosperous condition, their Government is stable, their treasury well filled, and the population of their country is growing rapidly. Nothing can be more unwise, under these circumstances, than to pursue a policy of reconciliation with Germany. France can not increase her territory in Europe except at the cost of Germany, from whom we must obtain the lost provinces. Colonies only weaken us. Indeed, it would be wise to offer them to Germany in exchange for Alsace-Lorraine, for Germany is in a better condition to administer them. But the wisest course to take is an understanding with England, from whom we have nothing to fear, for she is unable to obtain a foothold on the Continent by means of conquest. Germany's competition in the world's trade is a serious danger to England, and the Island Empire is therefore the natural ally of France. We must seek to come to an understanding with England on all colonial matters, and cease to oppose her Egyptian policy. That an alliance between France, Russia, and Germany would crush England is undeniable. But the downfall of England would only result in the ascendancy of Germany, whose influence is already making itself unpleasantly felt. An alliance between France, Russia, and England would result in the solution of the Eastern question to the satisfaction of all three powers. Such an alliance would also cause the peaceful solution of all Asiatic problems. The present policy of France is full of the

same mistakes which caused the downfall of the Second Empire, when France permitted Prussia to consolidate her power without due consideration of French interests. France must seek to obtain the position she has lost by the following course: She must give up her colonial policy, which only weakens her; she must seek to strengthen her position in the Mediterranean Sea, and she must obtain back her lost provinces. Unless this is done, the French nation must be content to play a secondary part in the council of nations, which means that Frenchmen have ceased to respect themselves.—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

#### SHOULD GERMANY HAVE A NAVY?

THE German Government is anxious to obtain from the Reichstag the means for building a large navy. At present Germany's fleet, tho nearly three times as large as that of the United States, is regarded insignificant in comparison to the imposing array of ships which France and Russia can send from their ports, not to speak of England's. The German Parliament opposes this increase of the country's armaments just as strongly as the Prussian Assembly opposed the army reforms which led to the victories of 1866 and 1870. There is much talk that the Government, if unable to obtain the necessary sums, will dismiss the Parliament as on former occasions. How necessary an increase of the navy is regarded in government circles may be gathered from an article by Freiherr v. Lüttwitz, in the *Militär-Wochenblatt*, Berlin. The noble lord points out that Germany went empty-handed during the last century when the European nations shared the colonies of the world. Tho strong in population and hardly inferior to other nations in intellectual qualities, the Germans remained poor and the laughing-stock of the world because they were not united. The writer then goes on to say:

"But a second partitioning of the world is at hand. We need only remember the dissolution of Turkey and the opening of China in order to realize what great opportunities for colonial enterprise still exist. Nor should the restless condition of some of the South American republics be forgotten, for these too may offer future advantages. But we will miss our chance again unless we have a fleet. We must become so strong at sea that nations which can afford to snap their fingers at our army can not afford to ignore us in partitioning the world. We must have a navy, and we must not lose time in getting it. Our alliances are of no value in this matter. We can not afford to go to war for the sake of some miserable little piece of land far away from us, yet we will have to do so if we have no navy. It may be assumed that the next partitioning of colonies will be eminently peaceful. But unless we have a navy powerful enough to take possession of our share and to defend it, the maritime powers will not even consider us as competitor, and we will go out empty.

"In Europe we are satisfied. It would be a great misfortune for Germany if she were forced to annex, either in the West or in the East, provinces inhabited by nationalities different from us. Nor is this very likely, for France can not possibly risk a war with our superior strength single-handed, and the economical interests of the Dual Alliance point to a struggle with England. But we too must prepare to meet England. It would be very foolish to underrate the danger which threatens us. England has discovered that we are a dangerous competitor, and her aim will now always be to destroy our prosperity. England will work ceaselessly to isolate us, and, when she is ready, there will not be wanting an English captain who somewhere in the world fires the first shot. England has never lacked such men. The fact that the political constellation is much in our favor just now has alone prevented the outbreak of a war. We are situated very differently from other nations, for alliances which would in the first place benefit us we can not obtain. All other nations would be glad to see us humbled. We must depend upon our own strength. Our fleet must be strong enough to give battle to whatever ships Great Britain can afford to keep in her own waters. That is not an impossible task, for England can not gather all her ships in the Channel, and even if she could it is not likely that the time needed for the rendezvous would be wasted by the enemy. Much may be done ere the ships cruising

in foreign waters can be recalled. We do not want war, but we must be ready for it. May we be preserved from the fate of the Dutch Republic, which did not realize the importance of a navy until it was too late!"—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

### A LIBERAL TURK ON TURKISH AFFAIRS.

THE Constantinople correspondent of the *Lokal-Anzeiger*, Berlin, has sent his paper an account of a remarkable interview. The rumor that Fuad Pasha, the most popular Turkish general, had been imprisoned or even assassinated for his liberal and progressive tendencies, caused the correspondent to visit him at Kadikoe. Fuad Pasha did not think that he was in much danger. He declared that he is a soldier, and as a soldier only he wishes to serve his master and his country. But he spoke in very bitter language of the Ministers and other high officials surrounding the Sultan. In Fuad Pasha's opinion these men are nothing but a set of arrant thieves. He exonerates the Sultan from all blame. We quote below from his opinions, which are said to express the views of other liberal and patriotic Turks:

"I am a Liberal to the backbone. Yet I do not think that we should have a constitution after the French or American pattern. It is not at all necessary for a country to have a parliament. A nation may be happy tho ruled by an autocrat. For a constitution the population of Turkey is not yet ripe; remember that the majority of the people can not either read or write. What kind of a parliament would they elect? A constitution is a very easy thing for a ruler to give his people. The question is, however, Has he a right to give it? When the nation is fit to possess a constitution, it will demand a constitution, and take it. Until then the responsibility must rest with the administration. What we need most of all is the abolition of political espionage and a Ministry with a backbone, a Ministry which recognizes its responsibility.

"The Ministers complain that they are hampered by the influence of court intrigue. But that is sheer nonsense. The Ministers are afraid of losing their position. They fear that their chances of filling their pockets will be lost. If it is true that the Sultan opposes reforms suggested by the Cabinet, the Cabinet should resign in a body. They need not fear the Sultan's displeasure. *Not a single instance can be pointed out that the Sultan has punished any one for telling him unpleasant truths.* The fear of losing their fat offices alone prevents the Ministers from doing their duty. The Grand Vizier wishes to remove that thieving scoundrel Redwan Pasha. 'Four times I have written to the Sultan about this matter,' he says, 'but the Sultan will not listen to me.' In that case it is plainly the duty of the Grand Vizier to resign. But no, he holds on to his position for the sake of the money it brings him. Another case in point: The Minister of War appoints a very unimportant officer to a high command. 'I did not like to do it,' he says, 'but the courtiers requested me in the name of the Sultan to make the appointment, and I could not refuse.' Why does he not hand in his resignation?

"The Sultan is honest and well-meaning enough. But he is simply crushed by the amount of work which rests upon his shoulders, and because the Ministers of state refuse to assist him in bearing the responsibility of government. And thus the Sultan remains ignorant of what is going on, and he can not tell how he should serve his people. The Sultan expects his Ministers to be able, earnest men, who have an opinion. He does not know that they are crawling slaves. Never yet has it happened that the Grand Vizier opposed the Sultan, or offered suggestions, or that a Ministry combined to give their opinion weight. If three or four Ministries were to resign on such occasions, the Sultan would soon discover the course he ought to take."—*Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST*

ACCORDING to the *Parti Ouvrier*, there is a Socialist Party in Armenia. "In addition to the troubles of which the world hears more, Armenia has its industrial difficulties. . . . Translations of the works of Lassalle, Marx, and Engels have found their way into Armenia, and, tho propaganda is necessarily carried on in secret, the Armenian Socialists have already three organs, one of them taking the form of a quarterly scientific review".

### THE HAMBURG STRIKE.

NOVEMBER 23 witnessed the beginning of a strike in Hamburg which is not without international interest. The longshoremen, convinced that the trade of the big port is in a very satisfactory condition, demanded a rise in wages. The ship-owners and stevedores were at first willing to grant a part of their employees' demands. But the strike, originally a matter concerning the longshoremen and their employers only, was seized upon by the Socialists in the interest of their party. As soon as the Socialists interfered, the employers refused to make concessions, and the big strike, during which at one time over 16,000 men were idle—not counting the sympathetic strikes in Bremen, Horburg, and elsewhere—has ended in a complete defeat of the workmen. The *Kreuz-Zeitung*, Berlin, says:

"Originally the strike did not create much interest, but gradually it assumed political importance. Behind the local committee stood the executive committee of the Socialist Party, people who care far less for the welfare of the workingmen than the interests of their organization. This Socialist committee took up its residence in Hamburg, and began to collect funds among the Socialists of the whole Empire. If the longshoremen had been left to themselves, the matter would have been settled speedily enough. Both sides would have given way a little. But when the Socialists took hold, the workmen were induced to gradually increase their demands. The ship-owners then had to decide whether they would risk serious loss of business or submit to the dictates of the Socialists. The ship-owners then refused to submit the matter to arbitration. They knew that the power behind the strikers would not accept the decision of the arbitrators unless it suited their views to a nicety."

The *Hamburger Nachrichten* says:

"The strike is not for increase of wages but to strengthen the power of the Socialists. The mob made up its mind to show the hated bourgeoisie its strength, and so the strike was made an international affair. Many an honest man, willing to work to preserve his family from want, is forced into idleness by the threats of his comrades. For the few policemen stationed around the docks can not guarantee safety of life and limb to men willing to work. On such occasions the troops should be used to preserve order."

It seems, however, that our contemporary took too somber a view. The ship-owners had comparatively little trouble in replacing the strikers. The wages of the longshoremen are \$1.05 per day of 10 hours, and \$1.30 per night of 8½ hours and on Sundays. Their average yearly income is \$350, which, taking into consideration the difference in the cost of living, equals \$550 in New York. Men began to flock to Hamburg from all parts of Germany and the neighboring countries, and the importation of 1,000 Italian laborers turned out to be an unnecessary precaution. Many of the strikers returned to work after a week's idleness. The *Vossische Zeitung*, Berlin, remarked to this:

"It was easy to see that the strikers expected too much when they hoped that 'the work of the whole world' would assist them. Since they did not possess sufficient funds themselves, the strike must end in failure. The Hamburg longshoremen are not willing to undergo extraordinary hardships. Their earnings are not so small that they can not live comfortably. No doubt credit will be given them by the grocers, butchers, and bakers, and even the innkeepers. Yet they will have to deny themselves many comforts to which they are accustomed, and large numbers will return to work rather than risk the chances of future employment at the docks."

The Socialist *Echo*, Hamburg, declared that the men employed in the gas-works and water-works would strike to assist the longshoremen and kindred employees, but this promise was not fulfilled. The paper also promised strong financial backing from labor unions outside of Germany, but the sums contributed were comparatively insignificant. The English unions alone sent substantial contributions. This, and the fact that Tom Mann, the English labor leader, went to Hamburg to encourage the strikers,



caused the suspicion that the strike had been begun in the interest of England, and the *Korrespondent*, Hamburg, appealed to the patriotism of the strikers. The paper said:

"Not only the thousands of strikers, not only the city of Hamburg suffer loss—all of Germany feels the effect of the struggle. When the trade and shipping of Hamburg are in a prosperous condition Germany is prosperous too. If business is at a standstill in our largest port, then countless men are forced to remain idle throughout the country. Our competitors in the world's markets alone profit by this struggle; the Belgians, the Hollanders, and above all the English have reason to rejoice at Hamburg's distress."

The *Frankfurter Zeitung* believes that the strike would have assumed less alarming proportions if the Hamburg police had not interfered with Tom Mann. If the Englishman had not been ordered out of the city, he would not have used his energies in England to obtain funds for the strikers, who were buoyed up by his promises. But there is no proof that the strike was instigated by Englishmen for the purpose of destroying German trade, altho the English press does not attempt to disguise its satisfaction at the straits to which the hated rival of London and Liverpool has been put. A writer in *The Globe*, London, expresses himself to the following effect:

It is needless for Britons to deny that such strikes are an advantage to us. Such occurrences must assist us in the struggle against German competition, which is so manifestly unfair. It is to be hoped that our workingmen will learn the lesson. Some years ago a noted labor leader and member of Parliament was offered £1,000 as nucleus for a fund intended to encourage strikes on the Continent. A guaranty was also forthcoming that every British employer would add a penny for every half-penny contributed by workingmen to this fund. Had this plan received due consideration, London would still retain much of the shipping of which she has been robbed. Unfortunately the labor leader in question was too shortsighted to act upon this suggestion.

The *Handelsblad*, Amsterdam, believes that the English longshoremen assisted their Hamburg brothers solely in the hope of receiving similar assistance in turn. *The St. James's Gazette*, London, fears that strikes, an article "made in England," will not find as much favor in Germany as could be wished from an English point of view. The paper continues:

"Trade went away to foreign ports. Is it coming back again? Has Mr. Tom Mann achieved that world-wide organization of which we have heard so much, and is he really going to carry out a series of successful strikes in Continental ports? We confess to considerable skepticism with regard to the reality of such a rosy vision, in spite of the Hamburg dispute. . . . The peremptory chucking out of our worthy compatriot is not unlikely to be merely the first of a series of vigorous measures well calculated to quench the ardor of German strikers. They have all been in the army and are accustomed to obey the word of command. We sadly fear that the end of it all will be collapse in Hamburg or wherever else it is tried, and revival somewhere on our own coasts. If the Continental markets, as they probably will, plainly indicate that they have no intention of taking any rubbish 'made in England,' the manufacturers, who must find an outlet for their wares, will undoubtedly try to work them off at home."

*The Home News*, London, ridicules the idea that the English authorities will interfere on Tom Mann's account, in the following terms:

"As it is the purpose of Tom Mann to bring about an international strike, and as his interference in the Hamburg struggle is intended to further this catholic object, we should have imagined that even German intelligence, dwarfed as it may be by recurrent Anglophobia, would have been equal to understanding that Great Britain, with the largest shipping industry in the world, would hardly lend him encouragement. If the truth may be told, British capitalists are probably not very seriously concerned that the German authorities have taken strong measures against Mr. Mann, and threaten still stronger if he reappears in Hamburg."—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## LIVELY ELECTIONS IN HUNGARY.

CHARGES of corruption and coercion have been heard during many of our elections; but they are insignificant if compared with the reports of what has been going on in Hungary. The Liberal Party there is accused of having practically destroyed the suffrage. Force has been resorted to in many cases, if we are to believe the *Zeit*, Vienna; 41 persons were killed, 200 to 300 badly wounded. The *Grenzbote*, Pressburg, remarks that the Hungarian elections "are a veritable caricature of a choice of representation." The *Frankfurter Zeitung*, Frankfurt, says:

"If it is absolutely necessary, the voters of the Opposition are prevented by main force from casting their vote. A bridge is destroyed by which the stiff-necked voters must pass to the polls; or a fire breaks out in the village whose inhabitants will not vote as they are directed, and the men are obliged to hurry home; or the party in power discovers that the horses of a refractory parish have the glanders, and that they must not be allowed to come near others at the polling-place; or the voters are made drunk and locked up by the wholesale until the polls close."

But this is nothing to what the *Zeit* relates. This paper, which can not be accused of partiality for the Clerical Conservatives, says:

"The methods referred to by the *Frankfurter Zeitung* are at least a little shamefaced, since they prove that it is not thought advisable to keep the voters away by main force, if false reports, incendiarism, etc., will do the work. But open violence is not rare. At Tyrnan the leader of the Christian People's Party, Count Ferdinand Zichy, had an undoubted majority. But Baron Bouffy hated the People's Party most and Count Zichy more than any other Opposition leader. What was to be done? The few hundred Liberals could not be made to count against the thousands of the People's Party. So the latter were not allowed to vote at all. Whole parishes were turned back. In the evening Count Zichy sent his voters home, and they went quietly, these 'fanatic' masses, supposed to have been 'instigated' by the priests."

The charge of corruption is also made against the victorious party in Hungary in a much stronger degree than with us. The Liberal Party has a majority of about 300 in an assembly of 413. Hardly any of the old Opposition leaders that have combated the Liberals for twenty years have been returned as elected.—*Translations made for THE LITERARY DIGEST.*

## FOREIGN NOTES.

THE Hamburg strikers, maintaining perfect order while the strike still seemed to have some chances of success, have committed a few riotous acts now that the employers have won. The government organs accuse the Socialists of inciting these riots, and the Socialist editors have been arrested.

KRUPP's census for 1896 shows a pension list of nearly a thousand persons, including widows and orphans. The famous gun manufacturer pensions his men if they are unable to work after twenty years' service. Certain of the men, whose work is specially trying to the constitution, are pensioned after fifteen years of service. The pensioners receive about fifty per cent. of their last yearly earnings. Thus a laborer earning \$300 per year receives \$150. The amount is increased proportionately if the pensioner has served longer than the number of years mentioned above.

It will be interesting to many of our readers to note that the United States is not the only country in the world where immigration and naturalization are to be restricted. Germany, since her victory over France and her unification probably the most prosperous country in Europe, has to pay the penalty of wealth by an alarming influx of emigrants. In the eastern provinces of Prussia the number of Polish and Russian settlers is so large that the German element is nearly swamped. The Government has now decided not to grant naturalization papers to foreign-born persons unless they have learned to speak German.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND's political career is generally considered abroad as closed, and epitaphs are written thereon. They are mostly quite flattering. Thus *Life*, London, says: "He has used the extremely autocratic power enjoyed by a United States President with wisdom and tact. We in England may feel that the latter quality was not displayed in his message on the Venezuelan question, but we must remember that the Irish vote must be reckoned with in America, and that a slap at England always finds favor. Cleveland retires with an untarnished reputation, which is something to say if one remembers the far from pure atmosphere of American politics."

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## MORE MEMORIES OF LINCOLN.

THE public does not seem to grow satiated with memories of Lincoln despite the vast amount of material of that kind that has been published during the last few years. Ex-Senator James F. Wilson, of Iowa, adds an interesting contribution to the Lincoln literature in *The North American Review* for December. Tho it does not cast any new light upon the President's character, it brings out in strong relief his well-known faith in an overruling Providence and his painstaking care in dispensing justice even in comparatively trifling matters.

In June, 1862, Senator Wilson and several other gentlemen visited the White House at a time when communication between Washington and the Army of the Potomac had been interrupted by the Confederate general, J. E. B. Stuart. The President's appearance indicated profound solicitude. In the course of the conversation one of the gentlemen expressed his faith that God would bring the nation out all right if they would only do right and strike down slavery forever. Then the following incident occurred:

"Mr. Lincoln had been sitting in his chair, in a kind of weary and despondent attitude, while the conversation progressed. At the conclusion of the remarks I have quoted, he at once arose and stood at his extreme height. Pausing a moment, his right arm outstretched toward the gentleman who had just ceased speaking, his face aglow like the face of a prophet, Mr. Lincoln gave deliberate and emphatic utterance to the religious faith which sustained him in the great trial to which he and the country were subjected. He said:

"My faith is greater than yours. I not only believe that Providence is not unmindful of the struggle in which this nation is engaged; that if we do not do right God will let us go our own way to our ruin; and that if we do right He will lead us safely out of this wilderness, crown our arms with victory, and restore our dissevered Union, as you have expressed your belief; but I also believe that He will compel us to do right in order that He may do these things, not so much because we desire them as that they accord with His plans of dealing with this nation, in the midst of which He means to establish justice. I think He means that we shall do more than we have yet done in furtherance of His plans, and He will open the way for our doing it. I have felt His hand upon me in great trials and submitted to His guidance, and I trust that as He shall further open the way I will be ready to walk therein, relying on His help and trusting in His goodness and wisdom."

"The manner of this delivery was most impressive, and as Mr. Lincoln resumed his seat he seemed to have recovered from the dejection so apparent when we entered the room. With a reassured tone and manner, he remarked:

"The Army of the Potomac is necessary to our success; and tho the case at this moment looks dark, I can but hope and believe that we will soon have news from it relieving our present anxiety. Sometimes it seems necessary that we should be confronted with perils which threaten us with disaster in order that we may not get puffed up and forget Him who has much work for us yet to do. I hope our present case is no more than this, and that a bright morning will follow the dark hour that now fills us with alarm. Indeed, my faith tells me it will be so."

That same day reassuring news was received from the army; the victory of Malvern Hill came soon after; and on the first day of the next session of Congress the movement was started to amend the Federal Constitution so as to prohibit slavery.

Senator Wilson narrates another incident casting a side-light upon the relations between Lincoln and Stanton. The son of one of the Senator's neighbors had visited home on sick furlough. Continued sickness prevented his return to the army when the furlough expired, and he had forwarded each week a surgeon's certificate explaining the delay. When he returned he found that the certificates had not reached the right officer, and, in conse-

quence, he had been entered on the rolls as a deserter. Senator Wilson, at the request of the boy's father, went to the Secretary of War to have the charge of desertion removed. The following is his story of what followed:

"After disposing of the visitors who had precedence of me, he addressed me, and in response I briefly stated the cause of my visit, and reached the papers in the case to him. With an abrupt motion of his hand he declined to receive them; and with nervous irritability said:

"Ah, this is the case of a deserter, is it? I want nothing to do with it. We are having too many of them now. We had better make a few examples by shooting a deserter now and then. That might put a stop to the business."

"To this outburst of feeling I answered: 'Mr. Secretary, this is not the case of a deserter, except in the narrowest and most technical sense.'

"That is what they all say,' he replied. 'Every man of them, when caught, or in hiding and asking for relief, has some plausible excuse. I have no time to spare for the consideration of the cases of men who run away from their duty.'

"My response was: 'Mr. Secretary, I have personal knowledge of the facts presented in this case, and I tell you that it is a proper one for you to heed and remedy. Doubtless, some bad cases come to you for relief; but this is not one of that kind. I know its character and present it to you on the basis of my personal knowledge.'

"The statement made no impression on him, and, turning from me, he was about to give his attention to others in waiting, when I remarked:

"Mr. Secretary, you are hasty and unjust. This case can not be brushed aside in that way; I know its merits, and will carry it to the President, who is deliberate and just, and I will get his order directing you to amend the record and place this soldier right on the rolls."

"With more than usual emphasis, and with apparent irritation, he said:

"Go to the President, if you please; I will not consider the case, nor will I execute such an order."

"In the act of turning away from the vexed Secretary, I remarked:

"Yes, I will go to the President, state the case to him, and request him to read these papers. There can be no doubt as to the result. He will make the proper order and deal justly by the soldier. But he shall not do it without first having been told all that has passed between us; for he shall not be misled, nor act without knowledge of each and every feature of the case."

"Proceeding at once to the Executive Mansion, I placed the papers in the hands of the President. He read them, and said:

"If the statements herein made are true, this soldier ought to be relieved; for he is in no proper sense a deserter. He seems to have done all that he could do to comply with the regulations governing such cases, and to discharge his duty. Are you sure that the facts are correctly stated?"

"To this question my answer was: 'I have personal knowledge that all of the material facts are true as stated in the papers you have read;' and I explained the sources of my knowledge."

"The President handed me the papers, requesting me to indorse on them the statement I had made, which I did; and, after signing my name to it, I handed the papers back to him. He was proceeding to indorse the proper order on them, when I requested him to stay his hand for a moment that he might be placed in possession of some further facts connected with the case. He complied with the request, and I gave him a circumstantial statement of my interview with the Secretary of War. It seemed to interest him. At its conclusion he made no remark, but indorsed and signed the order as requested. He then returned the papers to me, quaintly remarking:

"Your persistence in this case is right. There is the order, and I guess it will be obeyed."

"I thanked the President, and was about to depart, when it occurred to me that another question and answer might be of some service. I asked him what I should do in case the Secretary of War should decline to execute the order. He promptly replied:

"Report the fact to me, but I guess he will obey that order. I know it is a small thing, as some would look at it, as it only relates to a private soldier, and we have hundreds of thousands of them. But the way to have good soldiers is to treat them rightly."



At all events that is my order in this case. Let me know what comes of it.'

"The result of this interview was promptly reported to the Secretary of War. The papers were placed before him and his attention directed to the indorsement of the President. He read it and evidently was vexed, for with a noticeable degree of feeling he repeated the declaration that he would not execute the order. A circumstantial statement was then made to him of the interview with the President, nothing being omitted. This did not seem to affect the Secretary nor move him to compliance. After waiting a moment, and seeing no indication of action on his part, I picked up the papers, remarking as I did so:

"Mr. Secretary, as you decline to obey the President's order to you, I will obey the one he gave to me, and report the result of this interview to him at once.'

"Leaving the Secretary's room I proceeded down the stairway leading to the first floor of the Department, intending to go directly to the Executive Mansion with my report of the foregoing interview and ascertain the further purpose of the President. Before I reached the outer door of the Department a messenger overtook me and said the Secretary desired to see me. Returning to his room I found him apparently in better mood and his manner greatly changed. He pleasantly requested me to give him the papers in the case, and I passed them to him. Without further remark he indorsed on them directions to the Adjutant-General to execute the President's order. This done he turned to me and said:

"It seems to me that the President would rather have a fuss with anybody than miss a chance to do a kindness to a private soldier. But I suppose this case is all right. At all events I like your dogged persistence in it, and we will be good friends.'

"And so we ever after were."

#### DEVICES OF PRISONERS FOR COMMUNICATION WITH EACH OTHER.

SOME of the ingenious tricks resorted to by the inmates of jails and reformatories to hold communication, contrary to the rules, with their fellow prisoners are thus described in an article on prison life in *The Hospital* (November 14):

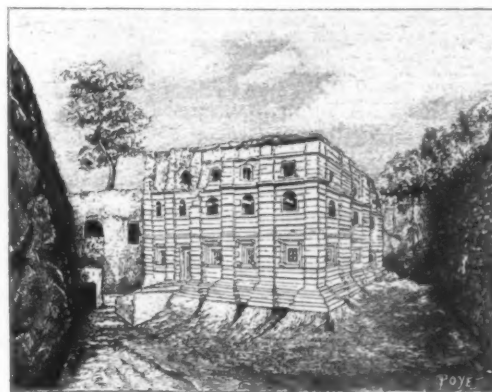
"The prisoners . . . make every conceivable effort to hold intercourse of some kind with their fellow culprits, if only to relieve the silence and solitude—intolerable to persons of their class, who have not sufficient cultivation of mind to supply them with food for thought. . . . Knocking on the walls of separation between the cells, scratching sentences on the sides of the baths or the bottom of the tins used to contain their gruel, and many other devices of that inadequate nature, are instantly detected and stopped by the officials. The chapel is perhaps the most favorable ground for enabling them to let their presence at least be known to acquaintances who have been incarcerated at an earlier or later period from themselves. The male and female prisoners are, of course, rigidly separated during the services. A high and strong wooden partition divides the portion of the building they respectively occupy, but they do not allow this serious obstacle to deter them altogether from the communications they specially desire to hold with the opposite sex. In singing the hymns they often try to introduce words of their own, or make very peculiar responses, which can be understood over the wall. A male prisoner will be afflicted with an extremely bad cough, which, in measured attacks, makes known to a lady friend on the other side that he is 'in quod'; but he is seldom oppressed by this bronchial malady on more than one occasion, since the governor informs him that, as his cough is so distressing, he is to remain in his cell and not be exposed to the air of the chapel until he is better, a cure for his complaint which is at once perfectly complete. On the female side of the partition a woman permitted to take her infant, born in prison, to chapel with her, pinches the unfortunate mite till its shrill yells reveal her proximity to its father attentively listening through the wall.

"Recently the governor of one of our county prisons was greatly perplexed by the discovery that the female criminals in his charge managed in some mysterious manner to ascertain the presence of every individual man on the other side of the impervious dividing barrier. One of the women inadvertently let drop

the fact that she had recognized her husband, whose position there must, according to rule, have been completely unknown to her. None of the officers could account for an unpermitted knowledge which was found to be shared by all the other women. At last a very careful examination of the chapel gave an explanation of the mystery. Altho strictly divided, as we have said, both the male and female prisoners faced the altar in their seats, and over it had been fixed a very large brass cross against the wall, so highly polished as to form a very good mirror. In its clear surface the women saw the reflection of every man as he passed to his place, and had enjoyed the spectacle with impunity, till a wife, much interested in the appearance of her spouse, had made an imprudent remark to one of the officers, which revealed the fact. The brass cross instantaneously disappeared, and the blank wall behind it no longer tells any secrets."

#### CHURCHES HEWN FROM THE SOLID ROCK.

THE recent success of Abyssinia in the struggle with Italy has renewed popular interest in that strange country—the only native Christian state in Africa. In *La Nature* (Paris, December 5) M. G. Richou tells us of its wonderful churches, hewn out of the solid rock, and standing each in a huge excavation, its top level with the surface of the ground. We translate below the chief parts of his description of these remarkable edi-



MONOLITHIC CHURCH OF HAMMANUEL; EXTERIOR.

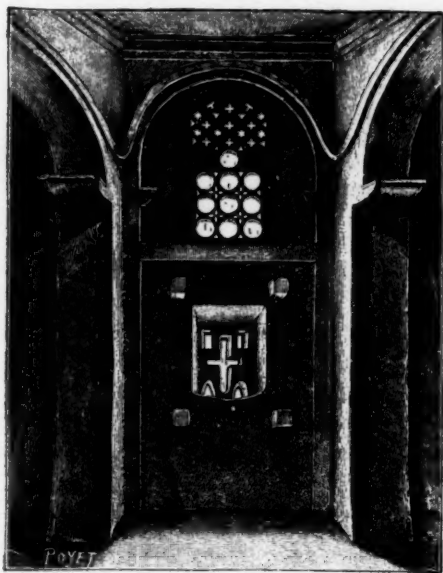
fices, which have been visited by few Europeans. Says M. Richou:

"Among the numerous curiosities that Abyssinia contains, its monolithic churches occupy the first rank. Their number is considerable, for, according to the information furnished by M. A. Raffray, the present French Consul at the Cape, who visited several of them when on an official mission to King John in 1881, there are nearly two hundred of them, all still used for purposes of worship. The one nearest to the coast is situated on the eastern frontier of Haramat, a little north of the city of Agula. These singular edifices are of more or less recent date, but they are all in the same style as the churches of the city of Lalibela, capital of the province of Lasta. This city is situated at some distance from the routes usually followed by Europeans, or even by Abyssinian merchants, which is explained by the fact that it is an exclusively religious city, with a population of only three thousand, and that to reach it a very broken country must be traversed. So M. Raffray was the first European to visit it in modern times.

"The churches that it contains,' he says, 'are six in number, and nevertheless the traveler, on his arrival at Lalibela, is astonished not to perceive among the huts that constitute the Abyssinian city any edifice worthy of attention. But if he traverses the city he will meet with vast excavations, long and winding, which will lead him to the foot of these churches.' In fact, these edifices form an integral part of Mount Abouna Yousef, on whose southern flank Lalibela is built. The architect sunk great square pits open to the sky, in the middle of each of which he left a block that remained attached to the mountain generally only by its base, but sometimes also along one of its sides. In this case a circular tunnel makes the circuit of the building. The block was

then worked on the outside to represent walls and even porticoes with colonnades. Finally, the interior was excavated, forming columns, lateral and transverse vaults . . . and windows to admit light and air.

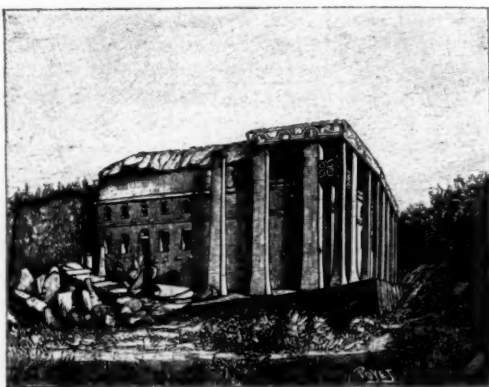
"These edifices, then, are real monoliths. They present in other respects very different details, and may be divided into three groups. . . .



CHURCH OF MEDANI-ALLEMM; INTERIOR.

"Our pictures, made from drawings by M. Raffray, represent the church of Medani-Allemm (Savior of the World) and that of Hammanuel (Emmanuel), which are the principal ones of groups 1 and 2.

"That of Medani-Allemm is rectangular, and surrounded by a colonnade that supports an extension of the ground above. This is not absolutely flat, but has the form of a roof of double slope. In the interior the building is divided into five naves and eight transepts formed by rectangular columns. . . . At the end of each transept is found a window whose lower part includes a cross with unequal arms, and the upper part ten circular openings surmounted by a group of still smaller ones in the form of stars, and by Greek crosses. These last were originally furnished with stained glass, of which some traces still remain. Transverse walls enclose the vestibule and the choir. The excavation is 45 meters [148 feet] long, 38 [125 feet] broad, and 10 [33 feet] deep. The exterior dimensions of the church, measured along the colonnade, are: length, 33.5 meters [110 feet]; width, 23.5 [77 feet]. . . . The greatest thickness of the walls is 2.08 meters [6 feet 8½ inches]. This church is in a state of perfect preservation within,



MONOLITHIC CHURCH OF MEDANI-ALLEMM; EXTERIOR.

but without the colonnade that surrounded it was too fragile to resist injury from the weather and from human hands. The church of Hammanuel is the most beautiful of the second group; it, as well as the enclosing court, has a rectangular form. . . .

"These curious monuments were all built in the reign of the negus Lalibela, to whom the Abyssinian traditions attribute a mystical character, and who lived, it is believed, in the twelfth century of our era. He summoned from Alexandria an Egyptian

named Sidi-Meskal, who came with five hundred workmen to execute this remarkable task, and whose tomb is still shown in the church of Medani-Allemm. According to a manuscript . . . preserved in the same church, this colossal work took only twenty-three years to execute, tho tradition raises this to twenty-eight.

"As we have already said, the state of preservation of the buildings is generally perfect within, tho the exteriors have suffered not only from the weather but also from vandalism, notably at the time of the Mussulman invasion, when the Sultan Mohammed Gragne, to efface every trace of Christianity in Abyssinia, buried all the churches in rubbish. They remained thus for years, and were not restored till after the expulsion of the invaders by the Abyssinians, aided by the Portuguese, when they were again devoted to worship.

"The churches of Lalibela have served as models for all those that have been built in other parts of Abyssinia, but these latter are only more or less imperfect copies, and in all cases are of more recent date."—Translated for THE LITERARY DIGEST.

**Seeing Rome.**—"How long have you been in Rome?" we heard of the Pope as saying to one of three visitors to whom he was giving audience, says a writer in *The Literary World*. "Three weeks," was the ready answer. "Ah, then," said his Holiness, "you have seen Rome." "And how long have you been here?" asked he, turning to the second visitor. "Three months," was the answer. "You, then," continued the Pope, "have begun to see Rome." "And you, sir," turning finally to the third of his visitors, "how long have you been here?" "Three years," was the reply. "Then you," said the Pope, "have not begun to see Rome." It is even so. The more we linger the more we find to see. And the eight hundred pages of Mrs. Clement's volumes, covering the subject as they seem to do, will only make the reader feel when he has finished them that he has but made a beginning. There is no end to the study of Rome.

## CORRESPONDENTS' CORNER.

### That Gloucester Smallpox Epidemic Again.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

In your issue for November 21, on page 81, is a summary of a pretended account given by *The American Medico-Surgical Bulletin*, of the Gloucester smallpox epidemic of 1895-96. The statements therein are almost wholly false. Their falsehood was pointed out to the editor of that publication, but he refused to publish the correction.

The epidemic began in March, 1895, and from March to September every case was a vaccinated one. Throughout the epidemic the number of vaccinated attacks was very nearly as two to one of the unvaccinated. Of this I have official proof in spite of attempted falsification of death certificates. I have not yet received an official statement as to deaths, but I have been assured that they were in like proportion. For every case of vaccinated escaping when exposed while unvaccinated were attacked I undertake to produce two cases of unvaccinated who were exposed, escaping while vaccinated suffered.

The worst feature of these false returns is that it tends to divert people from the true preventive—*sanitation*, and leads them to rely on the blood-poisoning fallacy of vaccination; but the true lesson of Gloucester is that of the worse than total inefficiency of vaccination and of the all-importance of sanitation, for the epidemic was almost wholly confined to South Gloucester with its bad water and horribly foul drainage, while North Gloucester, equally unvaccinated with South Gloucester, almost altogether escaped.

The falsity of the record of unvaccinated deaths reported by *The American Medico-Surgical Bulletin* is so palpable that it ought to deceive no one. The rate of fatality in *prevaccination* days in hospital cases was 18 plus per cent. (in private practise 2 to 6 per cent.). If the fatality rate were now over 60 per cent. in the unvaccinated, who kills the 42 per cent.?

FORT HAMILTON, N. Y. M. R. LEVERSON,  
Secretary of the Anti-Vaccination Society of America.

### The Scaffolding of Straw.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

Referring to article "A Scaffolding of Straw," in your issue of November 21, I strongly surmise that the contributor to *La Nature* has made a mistake in saying that the scaffolding of the lighthouse mentioned is made "entirely" of ropes of braided straw. The Japanese commonly use poles, bound firmly together, at crossings and splices, with ropes of tough rice straw. Such will doubtless appear to be the case in the scaffold mentioned, when the facts are known.

KALKASKA, MICH.

F. H. BASSETT.

### An Echo of the Campaign.

Editor of THE LITERARY DIGEST:—

I want to bear my personal testimony to the value of your paper. I found it of exceeding great value during the campaign. Its impartial selection of the views of the representative papers of both parties was exceedingly helpful to men who desired to know the truth of the great political issues of the day.

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### BUSINESS SITUATION.

The more sensational features last week were the break in the stock market owing to the action of the Senate committee on the Cuban resolutions, and the call for gold from Germany.

**Exports and the Gold Movement.**—"Since events for some months to come will turn largely on the state of foreign trade, it is cheering that produce exports in November were \$109,091,937 in value, amounting for three months to \$307,749,577, more than double the value of imports, which was \$151,361,351. The enormous excess, which has brought hither in three months net imports of gold amounting to \$68,640,143, besides establishing credits of many millions in London which virtually pay in advance for future imports, has not prevented, it is believed, a special shipment of gold to Germany next week, for which the German bank pays a premium to meet demands January 1 supposed to be on Russian account. London effects the shipment by borrowing more millions here, so that the amount of such sterling advances is now reckoned at \$35,000,000. More of such borrowing may cause advance in the rate of interest, realizing on exchange drafts, of which many become due before or shortly after January 1, and a sharper demand on London than may be convenient. But with \$2 worth of produce going out for every \$1 worth of goods brought in, nothing of an ordinary nature can cause gold exports of consequence. In two weeks of December exports from New York have been 6 per cent. larger and imports here 12 per cent. smaller than last year.—*Dun's Review*, December 10.

**Continued Drop in Prices.**—"The downward

**For Dyspepsia Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.**

Dr. J. R. SCHWARTZ, Harrisburg, Pa., says: "I have used it in dyspepsia with charming effect, and am well pleased with it."

tendency in prices pointed out a fortnight ago is continued. This includes quotations for hides, which caused boot and shoe jobbers to restrict purchases, anticipating cut in prices for shoes; steel rails with a drop of \$3 a ton, owing to the dissolution of the pool; steel billets, with a drop of \$3.25 on the failure of the combination, and Bessemer pig iron, owing to the general tendency of iron and steel. Cotton, too, is lower on confidence in a larger crop than expected; print cloths, as product of that staple, and because of the large stock of the same; anthracite coal, Indian corn, oats, and petroleum. Steady or practically unchanged quotations are reported for pork, lard, coffee, and sugar. Wheat and rosin are higher.—*Bradstreet's*, December 10.

**Bank Clearings.**—"Total bank clearings for the week have not changed materially, increasing only about 2 per cent. compared with last week. When contrasted with the corresponding period last year this week's total shows a falling-off of 9 per cent., but an increase of 6 per cent. as compared with the like week in 1894, and of 13 per cent. with the like period in 1893. The largest bank clearings' totals on record is that for the third week of December, 1892—\$1,512,000,000—compared with which this week's total shows a falling-off of nearly 30 per cent.—*Bradstreet's*, December 10.

**Action of the Carnegie Company.**—"The control of the Mountain Iron Messabi mine has been leased for fifty years or purchased by the Carnegie interest from Mr. J. D. Rockefeller, the ore to be shipped by his new steamship line on the lakes, and by the new railway which the Carnegie Company is building to Lake Erie. This, with the erection of 16 new open-hearth furnaces, making 36, insures enormous increase of product at extreme low cost, and will affect all combinations in steel products or in ore.—*Dun's Review*, December 10.

**Weak Stock Market.**—"Stocks have been weak, with earnings in December thus far 5.8 per cent. less than last year and 13.6 less than in 1892, Chi-

cago eastbound tonnage being only 130,523 against 156,162 last year. Almost a panic occurred on Friday when the Cameron joint resolution was adopted by the Senate committee. Speculators immediately felt the war with Spain beginning, and St. Paul, Burlington, and Rock Island broke five points, while the whole list lost over a point.—*Dun's Review*, December 10.

**Trade in Canada.**—"Mild weather and bad roads have restricted trade in the Province of Quebec and at Montreal, altho colder weather for a time stimulated demand. The volume of Christmas trade is an average of that in previous years. More activity is reported in both wholesale and retail lines at Toronto, particularly in dry goods, groceries, and hardware. Better weather has helped business at Halifax, and more activity is

### Do You Suffer From Asthma?

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reported even in wholesale lines. The Cape Breton mackerel fisheries are said to be a complete failure, and destitution exists among Newfoundland fishermen in the northern and other remote parts of that colony. Total bank clearings at Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Hamilton, and Halifax amount to \$22,861,000 this week, compared with \$24,882,000 last week, and with \$23,204,000 in the week one year ago. There are 39 business failures reported from Canada this week, compared with 42 last week and 42 in the week a year ago."—*Bradstreet's*, December 19.

### CHESS.

[All communications for this Department should be addressed to: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

#### The Steinitz-Lasker Match.

##### SECOND GAME.

Ruy Lopez.

LASKER. White.	STEINITZ. Black.	LASKER. White.	STEINITZ. Black.
1 P-K 4	P-K 4	23 Q-K 6	Q-B sq (d)
2 Kt-K B 3	Kt-Q B 3	24 Q x Q	K R x Q
3 B-Kt 5	B-B 4	25 Kt-Kt 3	K-Kt sq
4 P-B 3	K Kt-K 2 (a)	26 Kt-K 4	K-B 2
5 Castles	Kt-Kt 3	27 P-Kt 3	K-K sq
6 P-Q 4	P x P	28 R-K 2 (e)	K-Q 2
7 P x P	B-Kt 3	29 Q R-K sq	B-Kt 3
8 Kt-B 3 (b)	Castles	30 B-B 4 (f)	B-B 2
9 P-Q R 4	P-Q R 3	31 P-R 4	P-R 4 (g)
10 B-Q B 4	P-R 3	32 B-Kt 5	B-Q sq
11 P-R 3	P-Q 3	33 P-Kt 5 (h)	P x P
12 B-K 3	Q Kt-K 2	34 P-R 5	Kt-B sq
13 R-K sq	P-Q B 3	35 Kt(K 4)-	P x Kt
14 Q-Kt 3	B-B 2		B 5 ch (i)
15 Kt-Q 2	R-Kt sq	36 Kt x P ch	K-Q 3 (k)
16 Q R-B sq	P-Kt 4 (c)	37 B-B 4 ch	K-Q 4
17 P x P	R x P	38 R-K 5 ch	K-B 5 (l)
18 B-Q 3	K-R sq	39 K-B sq	ch K x P
19 Kt-K 2	P-K B 4	40 R-K 4 ch	K-Q 4
20 P x P	B x P	41 R-Q sq	ch K x Kt
21 B x B	R x B	42 B-K 3	mate
22 Kt-Kt 3	R-K B sq		

Notes by Emil Kemeny in the Philadelphia Ledger.

(a) In his match with Schiffers Steinitz played at this stage of the game Q-B 3. He was quite successful, but the subsequent analysis, especially the one furnished by Pillsbury, demonstrated an advantage for the attack. The next move, however, is no improvement. Mr. Steinitz should have abandoned his innovation, and instead of (3) B-B 4 he should have played Kt-K B 3 or P-Q R 3, followed by Kt-B 3.

(b) The position now arrived at clearly shows that Black's defense was not a good one. White has developed nearly every piece and obtained a powerful center. To get such an advantage the attacking player is quite willing to sacrifice Pawn (Scotch gambit or Evans gambit), but Mr. Lasker secured it without much trouble.

(c) White, with his ninth move, started an attack on the Queen's wing. The object he had in view was to make it difficult for Black to develop his forces. The latter was obliged to advance the Q R P and Q B P, now the Q Kt P. While he succeeds in freeing his position his Q B P becomes weak. Quite an advantage for White, who commands the Q B file.

(d) The exchange of Queens is quite welcome to White. He has a slight, but decided, advantage in the end game, namely the weak Q B P. Lasker, after the exchange, plays his Kt-Q Kt 3, thus preventing the advance of the weak Q B P.

(e) White's play is admirable. He could not prevent Black from playing his King to the Queen's wing in order to support the weak Q B P, but takes quickly advantage of the position. By doubling the Rooks on the King's file he establishes a very threatening attack, which subsequently wins the game.

(f) A splendid move, which forces Black to retreat his Bishop. Black can not play Kt x B on account of Kt-B 6 ch, followed by R x Kt ch, winning in a few moves.

(g) Forced, for P-R 5 was threatening, with a similar continuation as shown in note "f." The

move enables White to play B-Kt 5 with increasing attack. Black could not well play R-K sq. White might have answered (32) Kt (K 4)-B 5 ch, P x Kt; (33) Kt x P ch, K-B sq; (34) B x B, K x B; (35) P-R 5, followed by R x Kt ch with an easy win.

(h) An ingenious sacrifice of a Pawn in order to be enabled to continue with P-R 5, forcing away the Kt, which occupies a strong position for the defense.

(i) Brilliant play, which practically ends the battle. Black is obliged to capture, otherwise White would play B x Kt, winning a piece.

(k) This leads to a forced mate in five moves, but Black's game was gone anyhow. Had he played K-B 2 White would have replied B x Kt, followed by R x B. If, then, Black plays K-Q 3 White answers R (K sq)-K 5, followed by Kt-K 4 mate, and if K-Kt 3, then R-R sq followed by R-R 6 or K-Kt 7, mate.

(l) K x P would have shortened the mate one move.

##### THIRD GAME.

Giucoco Piano.

Comments by Reichelm in the Philadelphia Times.

##### STEINITZ.

##### White.

- 1 P-K 4
- 2 K Kt-B 3
- 3 B-B 4
- 4 P-B 3
- 5 P-Q 4
- 6 P x P
- 7 Kt-B 3
- 8 Castles
- 9 P x B
- 10 B-R 3
- 11 R-K sq

##### LASKER.

##### Black.

- 1 P-K 4
- 2 Kt-B 3
- 3 B-B 4
- 4 Kt-B 3
- 5 P x P
- 6 Kt 5 ch
- 7 Kt x K P
- 8 B x Kt
- 9 P-Q 4
- 10 P x B
- 11 B-K 3

An improvement on P-B 4 adopted by Lasker in the first game, which ran P-B 4, 12 Kt-Q 2, K-B 2; 13 Kt x Kt, P x Kt; 14 R x P, Q-B 3; 15 Q-K 2, B-B 4; 16 Q x P ch, K-Kt 3; 17 R-K 3, Q R-K sq. Now Mr. Steinitz actually proceeded with Q R-K sq, but should instead have gone on with 18 R-Kt 3 ch, K-R 4 best; 19 Q-Q 5, P-K Kt 4; 20 P-K B 4, P-K R 3; 21 P x P, P x P; 22 R-K B sq, with a promising game.

Black already has the better game, proving that Steinitz's "improvement" on move 7 (Kt-B 3) must be shelved.

- 15 Kt x Kt
- 16 Q R-K sq
- 17 R-K 5
- 18 B-B sq

- Q x Kt
- K R-Kt sq
- P-Q Kt 3
- P-K Kt 4

An adroit offer, dangerous to accept and dangerous to leave alone.

- 19 R x P
- 20 B x R
- 21 P-B 4
- 22 P-Kt 3

- R x R
- R-K Kt sq
- B-Q 4

Steinitz forms his "trocha," but it is about as effective as its Cuban counterpart.

- 23 P-K R 3
- 24 K-R 2
- 25 Q-K B 2
- 26 B-R 4
- 27 P-Kt 4
- 28 Q-Q B 2
- 29 P-Kt 5
- 30 B x P
- 31 R-K B sq
- 32 Q-Q 2
- 33 P-R 4
- 34 P-B 5

- 22 K-Kt 2
- Q-Kt 4
- K-Kt 3
- P-K B 3
- B-B 3
- Q-Q 4
- P-K R 4
- P x P
- P-R 5
- R-K Kt sq
- P-Q R 4
- R-K sq
- R-K Kt sq

Steinitz resigns.

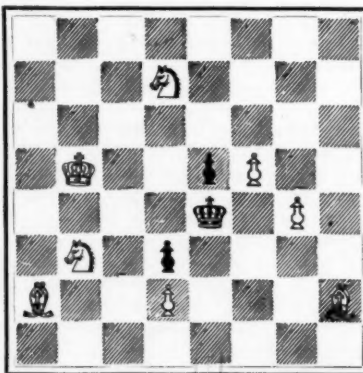
The whole end-game is exceedingly Lasker-like.

##### Problem 179.

DEDICATED TO BARON VON HEYDEBRANDT UND DER HAZA, BY A. ROEGNER, OF LEIPZIG.

Black—Three Pieces.

K on K 5; Ps on K 4, Q 6.



White—Eight Pieces.

K on Q Kt 5; Bs on K R 2, Q R 2; Kts on Q 7, Q Kt 3; Ps on K B 5, K Kt 4, Q 2.

White mates in three moves.



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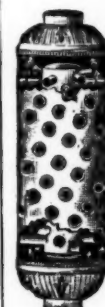
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## Current Events.

## Monday, December 14.

In the Senate three resolutions regarding Cuba are introduced; Mr. Allen criticizes utterances of Senator Hoar concerning Nebraska Populism. . . . The House sustains the President's veto of a pension for Lydia A. Taft; a concurrent resolution for recess from December 22 to January 5 is adopted; the Army Appropriation bill is reported. . . . The ways and means committee fixes dates for tariff hearings beginning December 28. . . . C. A. Prouty, of Vermont, is named by the President to succeed W. G. Veazey as Interstate Commerce Commissioner. . . . The American Federation of Labor convenes in Cincinnati. . . . "The Cuban League of the United States" is formed in New York. . . . There are reports of organizations of Cuban volunteers in a number of American cities. . . . The First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, Pa., and two branch banks fail. . . . Deaths: H. Clay Bascom, Prohibitionist, of Troy, N. Y.; George L. Catlin, author and ex-consul at Zurich, Switzerland, of New York.

The Spanish Minister of Marine gives orders that the *Laurada* should be treated like any other merchant vessel if she entered the port of Valencia. . . . The Municipal Council of Havana decides to bestow further honors on Captain-General Weyler. . . . Many of the striking dock laborers in Hamburg return to work.

## Tuesday, December 15.

In the Senate Mr. Morgan advocates intervention in Cuba; his resolution asking the President for Cuban correspondence is agreed to; a pension bill for Nancy Gallabach is passed over the President's veto; Senator Allen's resolution for an inquiry into the use of money at the recent election is referred; the House resolution for holiday recess is agreed to. . . . The House considers the Loud mail classification bill; a bill allowing purchasers of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad to form a new corporation is passed; conferees to investigate and report regulations for free use of alcohol in arts and manufactures are appointed. . . . Judge Taft, United States District Court, Cincinnati, dissolves the United States Cordage Trust receivership. . . . United States reports of merchandise during November were \$109,091,937, as against \$87,312,581 in November, 1895; during eleven months ending November 30, 1896, they were \$888,680,369, as against \$739,468,300 during the corresponding period last year; excess of exports over imports thus far this year \$266,087,709. . . . Conventions: W. C. Pomeroy, of Chicago, is refused a seat in the convention of the American Federation of Labor, Cincinnati, for issuing a campaign circular; Lumbermen, Cincinnati; National Wool Growers' Association, Washington; "Deep Water convention," Fort Smith, Ark.

Ministerial organs in Madrid severely criticize the recent actions of General Weyler. . . . The report of the assassination of Maceo is denied by the Spanish Minister of Foreign Affairs. . . . Rebellion is spreading in the Philippine Islands. . . . Alexander Salvini, actor and son of the celebrated tragedian, Tommaso Salvini, dies in Florence. . . . The "Temps," Paris, says semi-officially that Baron de Courcel, the French Ambassador to Great Britain, has decided to abandon diplomacy.

## Wednesday, December 16.

In the Senate the Dingley bill is made the occasion of political debate, with the result that the bill is declared dead for the session by all factions, and that the tariff must go to an extra session of the next Congress (fraud and corruption at the recent election are alleged); the Pension Appropriation bill is passed. . . . The House considers the Army Appropriation bill. . . . Charles R. Crisp is elected to Congress from the Third Georgia District. . . . Mr. McKinley leaves Canton for a visit to Chicago; Mr. Hanna is quoted as saying that over 8,000 citizens of Ohio have filed applications for appointment to Federal office. . . . Conventions: The American Federation of Labor, Cincinnati, calls on the President to recognize Cuban belligerents; National Wool Growers, Washington, ask that duties on woollen shoddies, wastes, etc., be made prohibitory; Christian Citizenship League and National Reform Association, Chicago; National Irrigation Congress, Phoenix, Arizona. . . . Independent oil producers, Pittsburgh, decide to oppose further reduction of prices by the Standard Oil Company.

The *Correo Militar* of Madrid demands the recall of General Weyler; the Spanish press vehemently deny the stories concerning Maceo's murder. . . . Riotous disturbances by the striking dock laborers are reported from Hamburg.

## Thursday, December 17.

In the Senate the amended Lodge bill with educational test for immigrants is passed. . . . The House passes the Army Appropriation bill and considers the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill. . . . It is alleged that the State Department believes that Maceo was killed in an accidental encounter, and will advise postponement of congressional action on intervention until Weyler's present campaign closes. . . . A Senate committee on interstate commerce inquiries into the prosecution of the Joint Traffic Association in New York State. . . . The House Committee on Indian Affairs reports in favor of three Indian Commissioners. . . . The report of the Interstate Commerce Commis-

sion is published. . . . The Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals decides that J. Yost, Republican candidate, 10th District, is elected to Congress.

A damaging earthquake passes under South English and Wales; one woman dies from fright. . . . Dr. Adolf Deucher is elected President of the Swiss Confederation for 1897. . . . The Queen Regent sends a dispatch to General Weyler complimenting him upon the result of his campaign. . . . The French Premier states that there is no hope for the bill to increase sugar bounties this session.

## Friday, December 18.

The Senate is not in session; The senate committee on foreign relations, after hearing Secretary Olney, orders a favorable report on the Cameron resolution recognizing the independence of the Republic of Cuba. . . . The House considers pension and private bills. . . . The Sugar Trust secures control of the plant of the Woolson Spice Company, Toledo, Ohio, and the Baltimore Sugar Refinery. . . . It is reported that the Rockefeller mining interests in the Messaba range, Minnesota, and the Carnegie Steel Company have combined. . . . The American Federation of Labor reelects all general officers except secretary, and reindorses free silver. . . . The executive committee of the National Association of Manufacturers indorses rates of duty "as low as possible consistent with fair protection to our own industries and the labor they employ." . . . Ex-Congressman R. G. Horr dies in Plainfield, N. J.

The London *Daily News* says the strength of the supporters of the Cameron resolution lies in the fact that Spain is unable to subdue Cuba or let the island alone. . . . There is a disgraceful scene in the Italian Chamber over the voting of an allowance to the Prince of Naples. . . . A blizzard raging for two days in Newfoundland does much damage.

## Saturday, December 19.

The Senate is not in session. . . . In the House an urgent deficiency bill is passed; consideration of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation bill continues. . . . Secretary Olney asserts that Congressional resolutions recognizing Cuban independence would be inoperative. . . . A mass-meeting of Cuban sympathizers in St. Louis is abandoned because of the strict interpretation of the neutrality law by the United States District Attorney.

The Spanish press indicates that the government looks to President Cleveland and Mr. Olney to avert a crisis. . . . Forty men are killed by an explosion of fire-damp in a colliery at Resliza, Hungary. . . . The dock laborers in Hamburg vote by an overwhelming majority to continue the strike.

## Sunday, December 20.

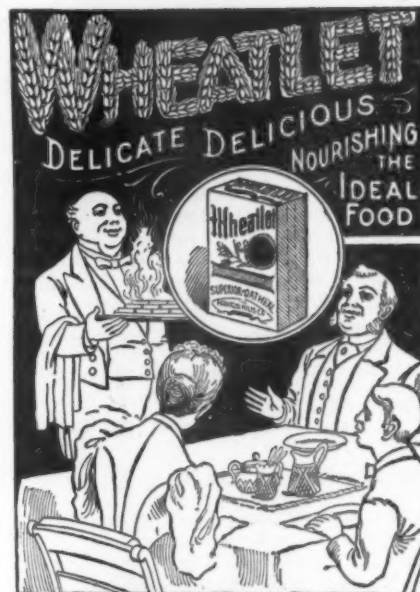
Prime Minister Canovas of Spain holds that under the framing of Senator Cameron's resolution there will be no armed intervention on the part of the United States in Cuban territory. It will only make the relations between Spain and the United States more strained, but need not cause a rupture. He will, it is stated, never consent to foreign interference in what is a question of Spanish domestic politics.

At the request of Emperor William the military court will reopen the inquiry into the case of Lieutenant Baron von Brusewitz, who killed an artisan named Siebermann in a café in Carlsruhe a short time ago. . . . Eight of the anarchists convicted of complicity in the bomb-throwing in Barcelona in June last are sentenced to death.

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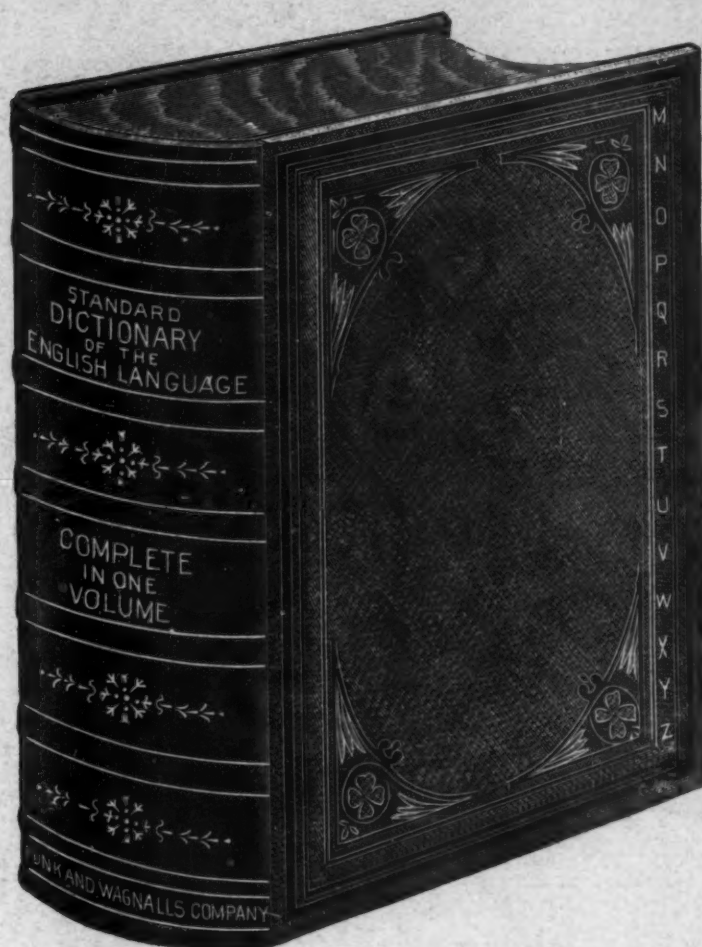
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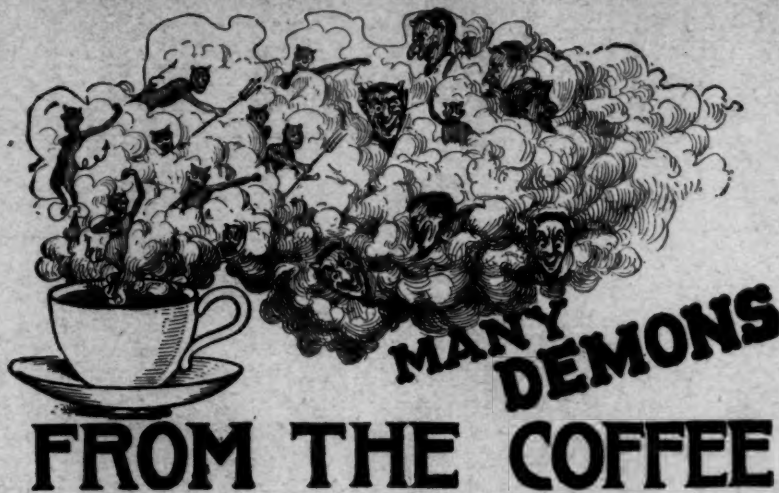
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